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THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL

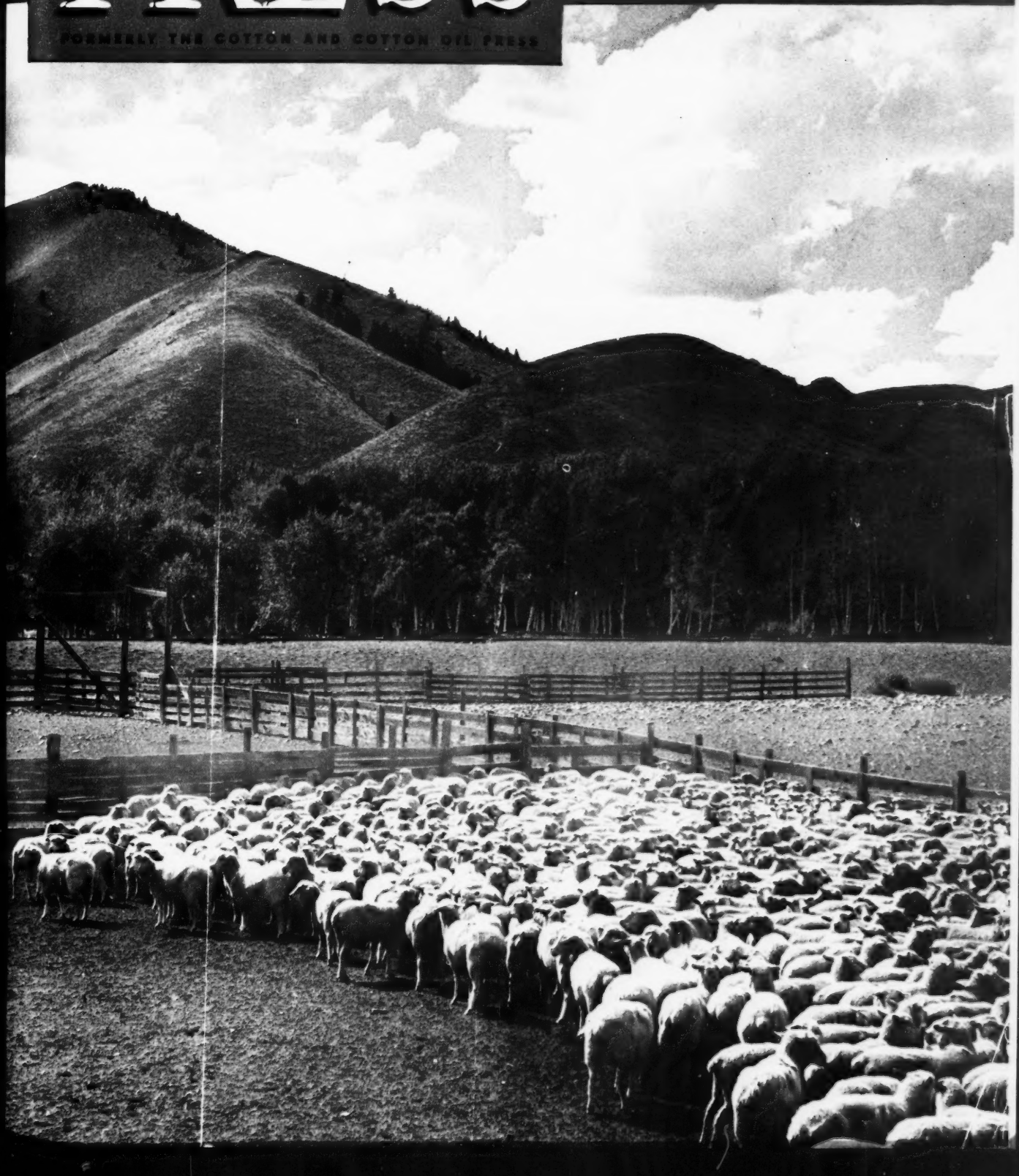
PRESS

FORMERLY THE COTTON AND COTTON OIL PRESS

51st YEAR

FEBRUARY 21, 1950

THE MAGAZINE OF THE COTTON GINNING AND OILSEED PROCESSING INDUSTRIES



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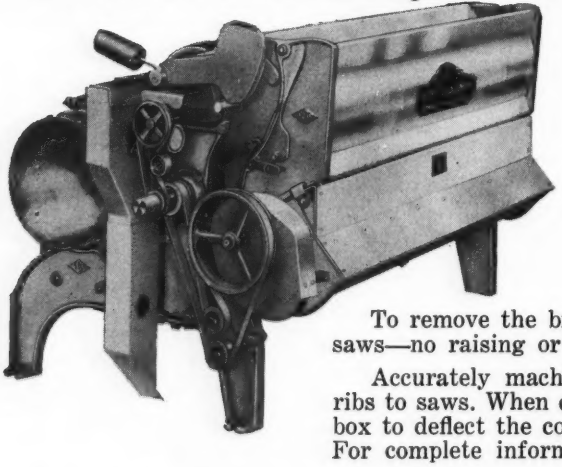

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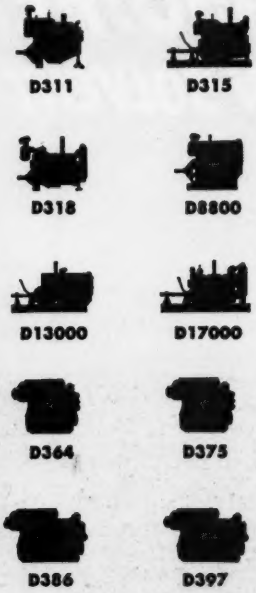

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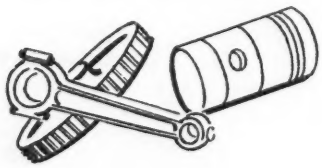

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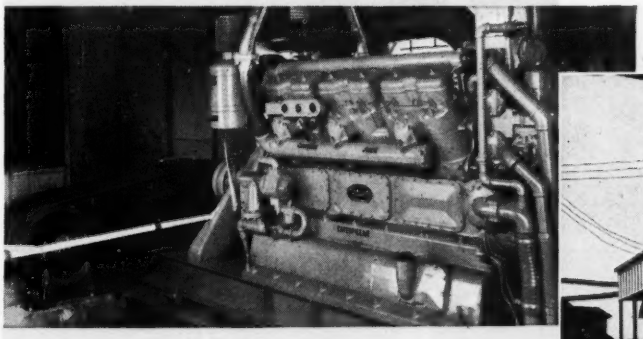

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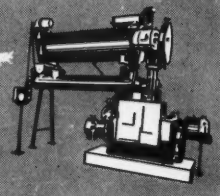

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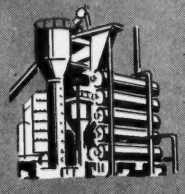

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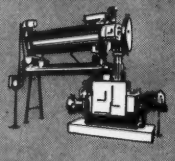

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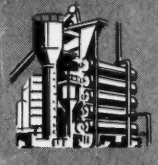

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THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL

PRESS

51st YEAR

THE MAGAZINE OF THE COTTON GINNING AND OILSEED PROCESSING INDUSTRIES

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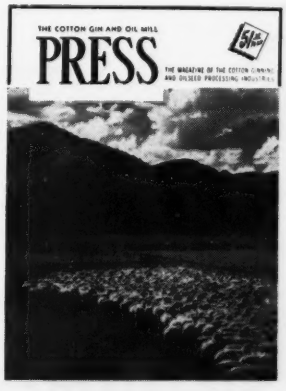
THE COVER

Cottonseed cake and meal and other protein concentrates make livestock production efficient and economical, whether it be cattle, hogs, or sheep like these pictured near Sun Valley, Idaho. Cattlemen and sheepmen used to be about as compatible as cobras and mongooses, and a scene like this would have made the tempers of old cattlemen boil. But today they realize there is a place for both mutton and beef in the diet of our people, and we owe them a vote of thanks for making an adequate supply of health-giving meats available to all of us. (Photo by A. Devaney, Inc.)



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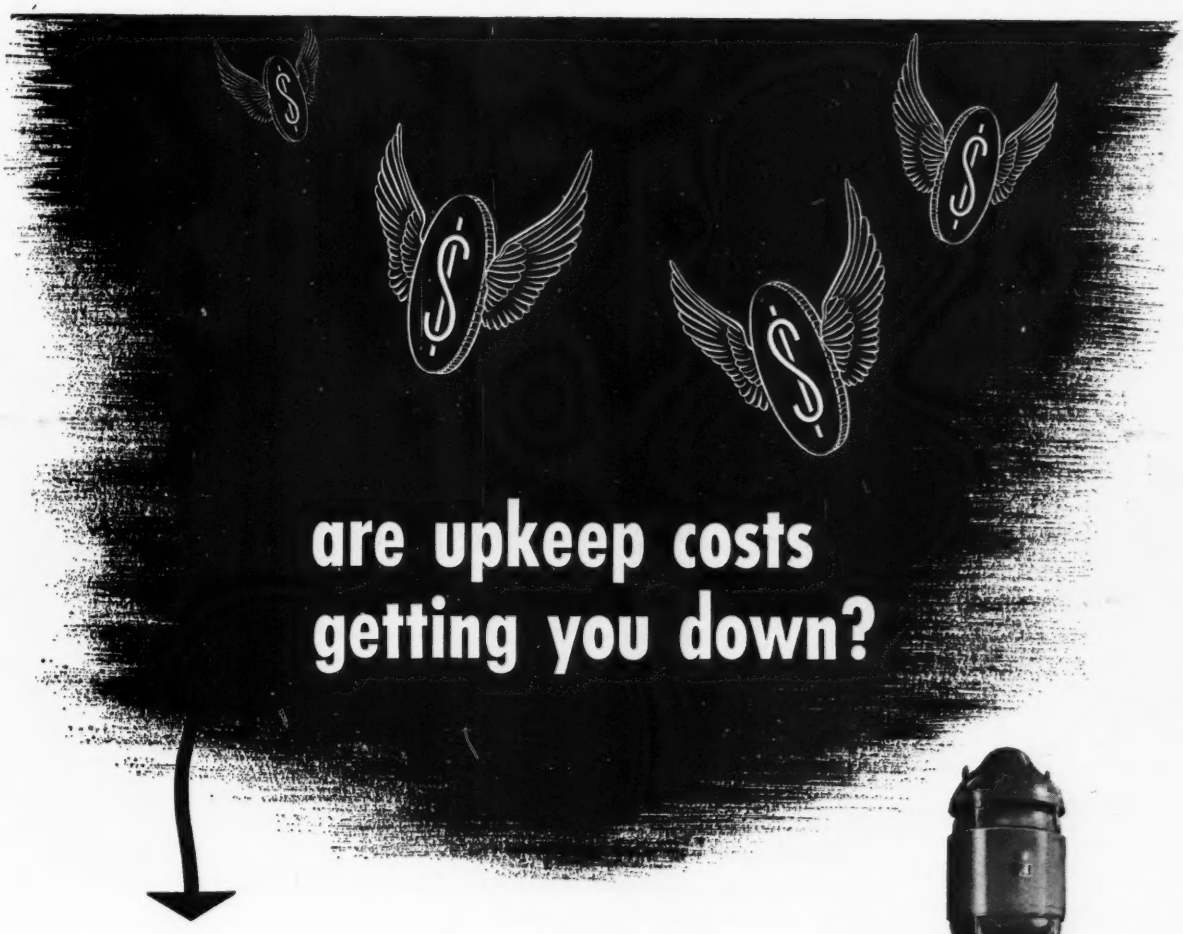

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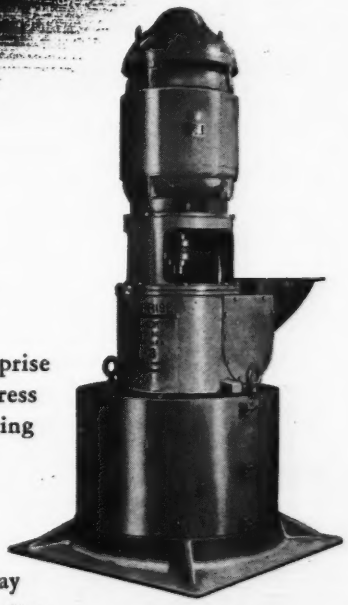

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• Research on THE STORAGE OF COTTONSEED[1]

Abstract

The research program on improving the storage properties of cottonseed comprises mill-scale experiments and laboratory research. Information gained in the mill-scale storage experiments provides for accurate definition of the storage problem and makes possible the testing of conclusions based on laboratory experiments. The Fellow participated in a mill-scale storage test, in experiments on the effect of period of harvest of cotton on the properties of the seed and in experiments on formation of free fatty acids at constant temperature under aseptic conditions of storage. The mill-scale storage experiment is still under way (December 1949) and therefore only tentative conclusions are possible. Heating was prevented by chemical treatment and free fatty acid formation was delayed for approximately 52 days. In other experiments cottonseed was collected at intervals over a period of two months and analyzed for a number of seed characteristics. The results emphasized the fact that cottonseed is not a constant biological material. In a carefully controlled experiment, it was found that there are two types of free fatty acid development in moist cottonseed. One type is very rapid and seems to be associated with a rapid rise in growth of micro-organisms in the seed. The other type is gradual and takes place even in sterile seeds.

By EDITH A. JENSEN, Fellow, National Cottonseed Products Association; MADELINE G. LAMBOU and A. M. ALTSCHUL, Southern Regional Research Laboratory[2], New Orleans, Louisiana

Introduction

Work on the development of methods for improving the storage properties of cottonseed requires a fundamental understanding of changes that take place in cottonseed during handling and storage. Achievement of success in this field has necessitated a varied and widespread approach to the problem. It has been found at the Southern Regional Research Laboratory that treatment of moist cottonseed with chemicals inhibited heating and free fatty acids formation in seed stored in laboratory lots. Moreover, a method was developed for the rapid evaluation of large numbers of chemicals for their ability to inhibit deteriorative processes in artificially moistened seeds. This development provided a new approach to the problem of storage of seeds, and opened the possibility that chemical treatment could be used to advantage on a commercial scale in cottonseed oil mills.

A number of mill-scale experiments have been conducted in cooperation with the cottonseed oil processing industry for the purpose of:

(1) Testing the soundness of conclusions based on laboratory experiments using chemical treatment, and

(2) Obtaining accurate information on the exact nature of the cottonseed storage problem.

Experience gained in mill-scale experiments is used in developing a more comprehensive approach to the storage problem and in planning further laboratory research programs to understand more thoroughly the nature of the biological processes that take place in cottonseed during storage and the changes that are induced by chemical treatment.

The laboratory program on storage includes:

(1) Research on the development of inexpensive seed treating formulations which will equal or will be superior in performance to the treatments already used in mill-scale tests.

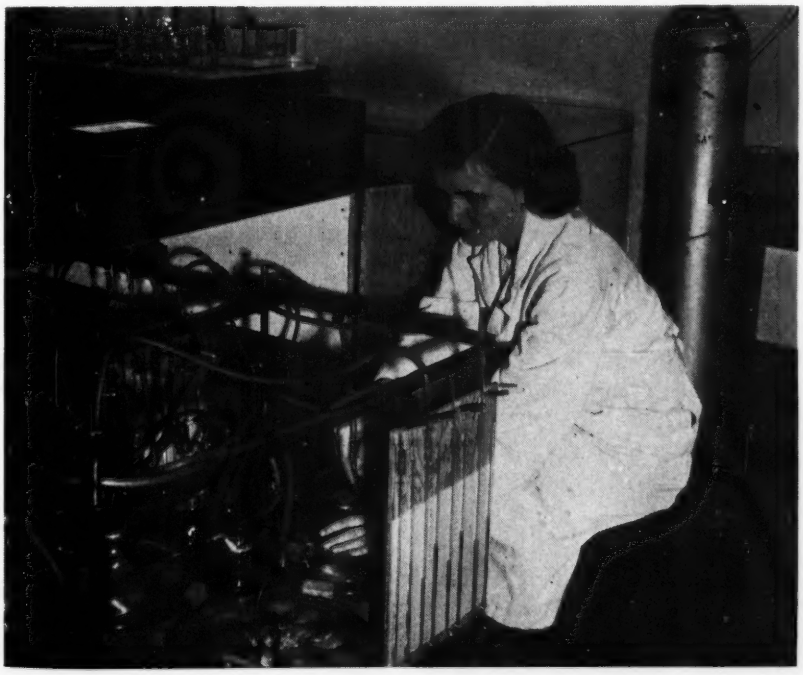
(2) Research on the nature of the causative agents in deterioration. An attempt is being made to differentiate between deterioration caused by micro-organisms on the seed and that initiated by the seed enzymes themselves. Toward this end the effect of various types of chemical treatment and irradiation on the enzymes and the mirco-organisms is being investigated.

(3) Investigation of the enzymes involved in respiration and free fatty acids formation so as to obtain a complete picture of the mechanism of deterioration in the seed.

(4) Development of methods of measurement of the potential of the seed to heat and deteriorate. Such methods are urgently needed to enable the operator to be able to predict the storage properties of individual lots of seed, and to correlate the effect of methods of handling and harvesting upon the storage properties of these materials.

This research program can not be supported by the needs of one single commodity. The fact that the research work at the Southern Regional Research Laboratory involves not only the storage of cottonseed, but also the storage of southern-grow flaxseed and of rice, makes it possible to develop an extensive storage research program which will be applicable to all three commodities. In addition, the results obtained on storage experiments on any one of these com-

MISS EDITH JENSEN, NCPA Fellow assigned to research on the storage of cottonseed, is shown adjusting the equipment by which it is possible to control the moisture content, temperature, and atmosphere surrounding cottonseed in experiments on effect of chemical treatment on formation of free fatty acids.



[1]Annual Report of the National Cottonseed Products Association Fellow for the year 1949.

[2]One of the laboratories of the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry, Agricultural Research Administration, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

modities are applicable to general storage problems on all grains and seeds.

Close contact is maintained in the course of this work with the cottonseed processing industry, the agricultural chemical manufacturing industry, the state agricultural experiment stations that are conducting their own storage experiments, and plant physiologists of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering.

In order for maximum benefit to be obtained from the work of the National Cottonseed Products Association Fellow, and to enable this association to be in touch with all phases of the storage research work, the program of the Fellow was not confined to any one aspect of the problem.

Work in which the Fellow Participated

A. Mill-scale storage research. A mill-scale storage experiment is being conducted on freshly-harvested cottonseed having a moisture content of about 18 percent and a free fatty acids content of about 3.7 percent. The purpose of this experiment is to determine if chemical treatment using the mixture previously used in mill-scale experiments would effectively inhibit heating of the seeds, and would prevent the formation of free fatty acids in the seed oil. The seed was treated with a mixture of propylene glycol dipropionate and 1,3-dimethyl-4,6-bis-chloromethylbenzene, and was then stored in a bin equipped with aeration facilities. A similar quantity of untreated cottonseed was stored in a bin alongside the chemically treated seed so that there could be a direct comparison of the behavior of the two lots of seed. Both the chemically treated and the control seed were aerated for 20 days following their storage in the bins. During this period the moisture content was reduced to approximately 14.5 percent. The seed piles

(Continued on Page 31)

• Research on

FRACTIONATION OF COTTONSEED MEATS[1,2]

By C. G. REUTHER, Jr., Fellow, National Cottonseed Products Association; J. J. SPADARO and E. A. GASTROCK, Southern Regional Research Laboratory[3], New Orleans, Louisiana

Abstract

The progress on the fractionation of cottonseed is reviewed from the original experiments to its present status, and the contribution of the N.C.P.A. Fellow to the advance of cottonseed research is discussed.

A process for the fractionation of cottonseed meats has been further developed to make possible increased yields of fine meal, essentially free of pigment glands. Feed flakes suitable for partial solvent extraction prior to fractionation have been produced. Quantities of products necessary for larger scale evaluation have been made.

Introduction

For over 24 years the National Cottonseed Products Association has actively supported research fellowships on cottonseed products in the U.S. Department of Agriculture. During the past two years one of these fellowships has been held by C. G. Reuther, Jr., who has assisted a research group of chemical engineers in planning, conducting and evaluating engineering investigations at the Southern Regional Research Laboratory on the development of a process for fractionation of cottonseed meats to produce meal and oil essentially free of pigment glands and pigment glands essentially free of meal. The following report highlights some of the direct and cooperative work of the group whose accomplishment has enabled Mr. Reuther to contribute, in the spirit of the fellowship, to the advance of cottonseed research.

C. G. REUTHER, JR., NCPA Fellow at the Southern Regional Research Laboratory, has been assigned to the work on fractionation of cottonseed meats since January 1, 1948. He is shown changing the impeller depth of the liquid type disintegrator used for detaching the meal tissue from the glands.

In the fractionation process either defatted or undefatted cottonseed flakes are disintegrated in a solvent slurry to detach the meal tissue from the pigment glands *(2,6)*. The disintegrated solids are then separated either by the gravity flotation method (mixed solvents, sp. gr. of 1.378) *(9)*, or by the differential settling method (single solvent, such as hexane) *(8)*. After separation by either method the solids fractions are recovered from the oil-solvent mixtures, termed miscellas, which are in turn evaporated to recover the oil and solvents.

Development of a Pilot-Plant Process

Commercially, the gravity flotation method was not considered practical owing to the many uneconomical aspects of the process *(7,8)* brought on primarily by the high-boiling, toxic solvent required. Consequently, a pilot plant was constructed to investigate an alternate process termed differential settling.

(Continued on Page 35)

[1]Annual Report of the National Cottonseed Products Association Fellow for the year 1949.

[2]Report of a study made under the Research and Marketing Act of 1946.

[3]One of the laboratories of the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry, Agricultural Research Administration, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Late Report from Washington:

USDA Seeks Trade Cooperation In 1950 Price Support Program

Special from

FRED BAILEY and JAY RICHTER
Washington Representatives
The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press

Washington, Jan. 18 (Wire)—Ginners and crushers are almost sure to figure in this year's cottonseed price support program.

USDA is dead set on 1950 support through grower loans, instead of purchase of seed or end products. However, officials are anxious, following last year's fiasco, to move loan seed through trade channels. Storage would be at mills rather than on farms or in warehouses.

• **Oil Mills Can Handle Crop**—Oil mill facilities are more than adequate to handle the prospective 21-million-acre crop, according to T. H. Gregory, executive vice-president of the National Cottonseed Products Association.

Mr. Gregory is confident, following Washington conferences this week, that trade and government can get together on a support program.

• **Officials Want Industry Help**—USDA is still smarting over trade protests against the 1949 program . . . . and has no stomach for a repetition.

Officials frankly admit they will be out to win trade cooperation for a loan program at upcoming Memphis meetings with oil mill representatives Jan. 30-31 and ginners Feb. 1-2.

Department insiders are talking $3 per ton for ginners this year, in contrast to the $1.50 offered last year for handling seed en route to mills. Officials now admit, privately, that it is impossible for ginners to come out on the lower figure.

At the Memphis meetings will be Assistant Director John Dean, Bob Sherman and Sam Crockett of PMA's Cotton Branch. PMA Chief Ralph Trigg must remain in Washington for farm budget hearings.

• **Support Rate to Be About the Same**—Support rate to producers under a loan program would be about the same as in 1949, or $49.50 per ton. Ginners would be asked to turn down wet seed, but moisture tests would not be required.

Average crushing cost in 1948-49 was $16 per ton. Government allowances to oil mills for processing loan seed can be worked out with comparative ease, in Mr. Gregory's view. Big issue is what to do about seed that deteriorates.

The government has purchased about 600,000 tons of seed under the 1949 program . . . . 500,000 tons in West Texas. Only 1,800 tons have been stored on farms under loan. The 1949 purchase program has been extended to Feb. 15 due to high yields and late harvest in some areas.

Only Congress Can Clear Up Acreage Allotment Mess

The cotton allotment mess is still just that. Only congressional action can now clear it up.

The House may act soon to increase allotments for "hardship" cases, but Senate action could be delayed until long after planting starts about Feb. 1.

• **USDA Cannot Reallocate Acreage** — USDA is determined to stick by its legal eagles. They had already decided . . . . and most observers here agree . . . . that the department has no power to increase allotments. Now the lawyers have come up with another one: namely, that the department is powerless to reallocate to hardship cases acreage "turned back" by growers with excessive allotments.

A department survey shows growers would turn back about 360,000 acres for reallocation. Officials admit that would "help some," but insist they are powerless to move until Congress clears the way.

PMA Officials to Meet With Oil Millers, Ginners

Representatives of USDA's Production and Marketing Administration have scheduled meetings with invited representatives of the cottonseed crushing and ginning industries in Memphis to discuss the 1950 cottonseed parity program.

About a dozen oil millers have been asked to meet with Assistant Director John Dean, Bob Sherman and Sam Crockett of PMA's Cotton Branch Jan. 30-31 in Memphis. On Feb. 1 and 2, 12 invited ginners will meet with the USDA men to talk about this year's price support program. Ralph Trigg, PMA administrator and president of the Commodity Credit Corporation, will be unable to attend the Memphis sessions because of farm budget hearings in Washington.

The meetings will be open only to invited ginners and oil millers.

Oklahoma Crushers to Meet June 4-5-6 in Sulphur

Horace Hayden, Oklahoma City, secretary-treasurer of the Oklahoma Cottonseed Crushers' Association, has announced that organization's annual convention will be held June 4-5-6 in Sulphur, Okla. The Artesian Hotel will be headquarters for the meeting.

Tough Fight, Ma, but We Won!

MARGARINE TAXES REPEALED

Beating down three attempts of dairy-state Senators to delay action with civil rights debate, the Senate voted, 56 to 16, to repeal all federal taxes and licensing fees on colored margarine in a night session Jan. 18.

Final repeal of the discriminatory fees, which have been in effect 64 years, was assured by the agreement of both houses to the basic idea of removing federal restrictions on sale and shipment of colored margarine.

Since the House last year passed a similar bill, there now remains only the routine working out of slight differences in the two measures in a conference committee of House and Senate members and approval of the changes by the two bodies before the bill goes to the president for his signature.

The House bill required that margarine served in public eating places be offered in triangular form. The Senate agreed, but added specifications that all margarine offered for retail sale be packaged in triangular shape and weigh not more than one pound, that the Food and Drug Administration keep close inspection on both margarine and butter production, and that penalties be provided for misrepresentation in advertising.

The first major piece of legislation to pass either house since Congress met Jan. 3, the vote was a victory for the Cotton Belt, which produces most margarine ingredients, and for the nation's housewives, who have had to color their own or pay at least 10 cents per pound more for it.

Dairy-state Senators making determined last-minute efforts to delay passage by bringing up civil rights and excise tax repeal were promised votes on those issues "on their own merits" this year by administration leaders.

During a hectic day of roll calling, the Senate defeated (60-20) an effort by Sen. William Langer (N. D., R.) to write an anti-lynching law into the bill; defeated (59-17) a motion by Sen. Langer to set aside the margarine bill and take up the fair employment practices bill for debate; defeated (59-17) his effort to write an antipoll-tax law into the bill; defeated (43-32) an attempt by Sen. Hugh Butler (Neb., R.) to repeal all luxury and nuisance excise taxes.

Only one Democrat, Sen. Pat McCarran of Nevada, voted with the dairy bloc on the civil rights proposals. Republicans split almost evenly on the civil rights votes.

State action will be necessary to end restrictions on sale of margarine in 17 states which still have such laws.

Comment from Our Washington Bureau

Washington, Jan. 19 (Wire)—Approval of the conference decision is foregone . . . . in light of margarine's demonstrated strength. Four of the five Senate conferees, already named, are known to favor margarine. They are Senators George of Georgia, Byrd of Virginia, Connally of Texas and Taft of Ohio. Position of Senator Millikin of Colorado is in doubt, although he voted for margarine in the Senate showdown. House conferees are to be named soon by Rep. Harold Cooley of North Carolina, House Agriculture Committee chairman.

A PERFECT COMBINATION:

SATISFIED CUSTOMERS

&

GUARANTEED DEALER PROFIT

Policy

SOLD EVERYWHERE BY QUALITY SEEDSMEN

THE SINKERS CORPORATION
KENNETT, MISSOURI

Sign of Progress:

ANDERSON, CLAYTON & CO. BUILD A NEW FOOD PLANT AT MONTERRY, MEXICO

In the plant, Mexican farmers, Mexican laborers and Mexican industry will help to produce vegetable oil products second to none in quality

THIS NEW, modern food processing plant was opened Jan. 14 in Monterrey, Mexico, by Anderson, Clayton & Co. The main building and processing plants cover approximately 10,000 square feet. There are more than 18 miles of pipe installed in the building and more than 30 miles of electric cable. The plant is capable of producing 24,000 long tons of products per year, which makes it the largest of its kind in Mexico.

AGAINST a backdrop of the ancient Sierra Madre Mountains, Anderson, Clayton & Co. this week began operation of a modern food processing plant, an important industrial development in Mexico's principal industrial city, designed to utilize that country's developing resources.

W. L. Clayton, chairman of the board of Anderson, Clayton & Co., was the principal speaker at dedication ceremonies Saturday, Jan. 14. He told 15,000 visitors that the new installation "is one of the finest and most modern food processing plants in the world," and added that "Mexican farmers, Mexican laborers and Mexican industry will help to produce vegetable oil products second to none in quality."

The Licenciado Antonio Martinez Baes, Mexican secretary of commerce representing President Aleman, formally opened the big new plant and threw the switch that set into operation the production of shortenings, margarine, salad oil and dressings, and other food products from vegetable oils produced in Mexico.

Just before the opening ceremonies, a special tour of the plant was given several hundred specially-invited guests. After the ceremonies, the general public crowded through the entire plant. The dedication program was broadcast over a network of 82 stations, the largest commercial hookup of stations in the country's history.

Mr. Clayton told the visitors that Anderson, Clayton & Co. had been dealers in raw cotton in Mexico for 27 years, and that "we have always been treated fairly by the Mexican government and the Mexican people."

He added, "This is the realization of a dream come true. Many years ago, my associates and I dreamed of the day when we could build a modern food industry of which you and we could be proud, with Mexican materials, Mexican technical supervision, supplemented by some material and technical assistance from the United States."

In closing, Mr. Clayton thanked the farmers and laborers of Mexico and the various Mexican industries and governmental authorities for their part in making the new plant possible.

"This plant," he said, "is another step forward in the development of the resources of Mexico by Mexican laborers and technicians for the benefit of all of the Mexican people. I am proud to be associated with this new industry, for I believe it to be one more symbol of the bright future which lies ahead for Mexico and her people."

Other speakers at the opening were Dr. Ignacio Morenes Prieto, governor of the Mexican state of Nuevo Leon, who welcomed the new plant to Monterrey, and Tomas A. Zertuche, director of the plant. Mr. Zertuche was described by Mr. Clayton as a man without whose faith, intelligence and industry the plant could not have been built.

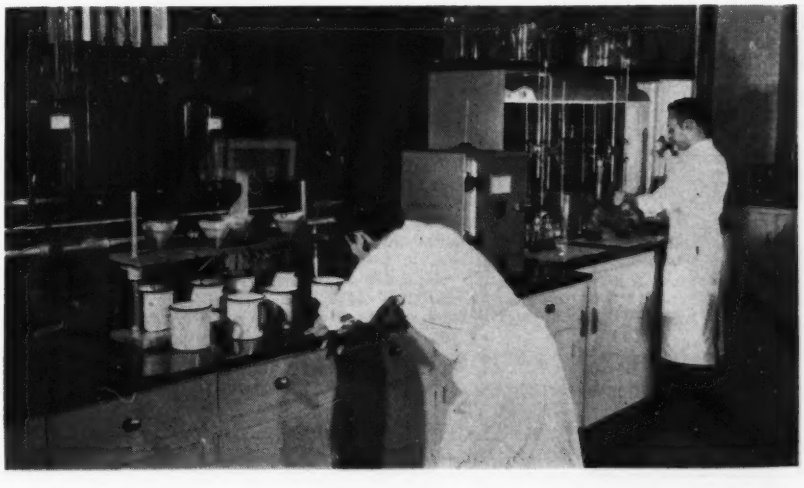
Mr. Zertuche said, "The present generation of Mexican industrialists no longer accepts mediocre technical solutions for inferior installations. It wants the best."

"And," he added, "we must have industrial superiority within our practical possibilities, so that our people may have the high standard of living which we all want."

Virtually all materials used in construction of the new plant were purchased in Mexico. Mexican industries also will be the chief suppliers of packaging equipment to be used. The plant manufacturing processes will utilize Mexican vegetable oils produced from cottonseed, sesame seed and peanuts.

A distinguished group of Mexican government representatives attended the opening, as well as a large Houston delegation, including Mr. and Mrs. Maurice McAshan, Leland Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Dupuy Bateman, Jr., James Stillwell, Mr. and Mrs. William Argue and Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Fields.

CHEMISTS CHECK and re-check the controlled quality of food products produced in the new Anderson, Clayton & Co. plant near Monterrey.



From our Washington Bureau

By FRED BAILEY
and JAY RICHTER
Washington Representatives
The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press

BAILEY

RICHTER

• **Economy Is "Just Talk"**—Washington economy talk is just that—talk.

The President's budget estimates call for further deficit financing, despite the relatively high prosperity being enjoyed by the nation's economy. Most economists have long maintained that prosperous times should be accompanied by careful budgeting and cutbacks in spending.

Truman has decided to ignore that dictum.

From the point of view of agriculture, the high-level budget means protection against further sharp price drops—at least for the time being. The Truman budget for USDA calls for an increase of about $60 million above last year's appropriation.

Legislation already has been introduced on Capitol Hill to increase the Commodity Credit Corporation's lending authority by $2 billion—from $4¾ billion to $6¾ billion. CCC probably will be granted the boost, assuring greater leeway in price support of farm commodities, including cotton.

In general, the same crops which were supported in 1949 will be supported in 1950 . . . . and at approximately the same levels. Dollars-and-cents support for cotton, rice and peanuts will be on the basis of 90 percent of parity as of next July 15.

• **No Early Senate Action on Allotment**—Early Senate action to clear up the cotton allotment mess is not anticipated in Washington.

Lawmakers in the lower house, from cotton states, are expected to take action, probably along lines suggested by Chairman Harold Cooley (N. C.) of the Agriculture Committee. But House action won't mean anything unless the Senate follows suit.

The Cooley solution provides that growers may be allocated not less than 70 percent of the average acreage planted to cotton in 1946-47-48, or 50 percent of the highest acreage of any one of the three years.

In both cases credit for war crops would be counted as acreage planted in cotton. Growers would not be given additional acreage, however, unless they asked for it at county offices of USDA's PMA.

Growers who have cotton allotments in excess of what they intend to plant would be asked to surrender the surplus to the county PMA committee for re-allocation within the county. Acreage left over after the 70-50 adjustments are made could be distributed to farmers whose allotments are considered "inadequate."

The Cooley proposal also provides that any state with an excess could distribute it to counties where the cotton allotment is less than 35 percent of total tilled acreage . . . . and where cotton history shows the present allocation to be inadequate.

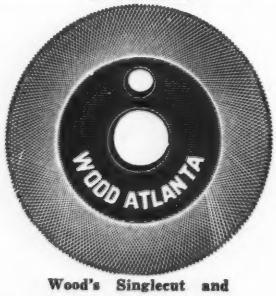
• **Peanut Adjustment Asked**—The Cooley amendment also revises the 1949 peanut allotment formula to provide that no state allotment shall be reduced by a greater percentage than the reduction in the national peanut goal.

Object is to correct a 1949 law which would have cut Alabama and Texas acreage more than in other states. The amendment would give each of the states an additional 40,000 to 50,000 acres.

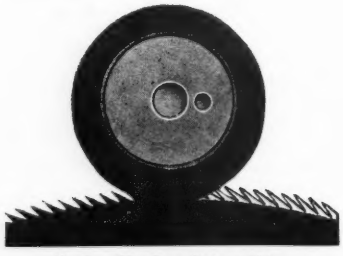
Prospects for action on the peanut provision are no better in the Senate than on cotton.

• **Imports Must Be Expanded**—The cotton industry has a big stake in the success of a Foreign Farm Trade commit-

DOUBLECUT



Wood's Singlecut and Doublecut ROACH-BACK Gin Saw Gummers for All Machines.



Duplex Gin Saw Rotary Side Files for No. 14-X, No. 28-X, and No. 33

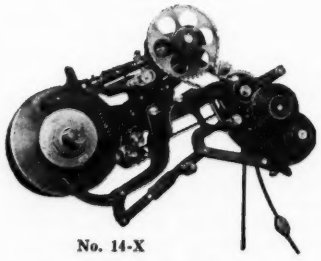
SINGLECUT

Wood's Singlecut and Doublecut STANDARD SHAPE Gin Saw Gummers for All Machines.

No. 33

For Best Results use Wood's Perfectly Designed "DUPLEX" Gummers and Straight Files for All Makes of Gin Saw Filing Machines.

Write for Circular and Price List Showing Our Complete Line



No. 14-X

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tee, recently named by Agriculture Secretary Brannan, in finding ways and means of increasing U.S. exports.

At its first meeting recently the committee, composed of trade, farm organization and educational leaders, concluded that "imports must be expanded if the U.S. is to retain its export market."

The implication is that this country is forgetting that trade is a two-way street.

Other points stressed by committee members, named by Secretary Brannan to help frame U.S. trade policy, included (1) the need for adjustments in government-erected trade barriers at home and abroad, (2) the need to free foreign currencies that are now inconvertible and (3) stimulation of private U.S. investment in foreign nations.

Southern representatives on the committee . . . . which is being given the endorsement and full backing of the National Cotton Council . . . . include: Homer L. Brinkley, American Rice Growers, Lake Charles, La.; E. F. Creekmore, E. F. Creekmore and Co., New Orleans; and Paul D. Sanders, editor, *Southern Planter*, Richmond, Va.

• **Lobbying Probe Unlikely**—Don't look for much more than publicity from the House committee established to probe lobby activity in Washington . . . . at least during this session.

The reasons are two: first, it is an election year, and many lobbies are powerful vote getters; second, the lobby committee is split on the question of whether its investigations should be primarily of government agencies or of private groups.

The committee is directed to study all lobbying activities "intended to influence, encourage, promote or retard legislation," including activities of the federal government.

Headed by Rep. Frank Buchanan, Pennsylvania Democrat, the committee has been voted $40,000 and full subpena powers.

Among the most potent lobbies in Washington are the major farm organizations—the Farm Bureau, the National Grange, the Farmers Union and the Council of Farmer Cooperatives. But it is unlikely the probers, all of whom must seek re-election next fall, will give the farm groups any cause for concern.

• **Brannan Plan Campaign** — Brannan Plan supporters, with little hope for action in Congress this year, are laying plans for carrying on a grass roots campaign to sell the Secretary's program.

The climax will come at election time next fall.

The 1950 campaign gets under way on Jan. 28 at a Southern conference of big-wheel Democrats in Raleigh, N. C. Speakers at the session are to include the Veep, Secretary Brannan and Labor Secretary Tobin.

Although not scheduled as strictly a farm meeting, the Raleigh session will give the Brannan Plan a prominent position on the agenda. An effort to draw Southern support is to be made through invitations to governors of Southern states.

Any doubt that the Truman administration is behind the Brannan farm program vanished with the President's state-of-the-union message. Mr. Truman did not mention the Secretary's farm plan by name, but made it clear he favors a "production payment system" of price support.

Direct production payments to producers for support of perishable commodities . . . . in lieu of government purchases and loans . . . . are what Brannan wants most. He would also like authority to use such payments for support of cotton . . . . if and when other support methods prove inadequate.

89.4 Percent of Farmers Voting Favored Quotas

USDA has announced that 89.4 percent of the cotton growers voting in the national cotton marketing quota referendum on Dec. 15, 1949, favored quotas. Of the 644,135 votes cast in the referendum, the official tally showed that 575,963 growers voted for marketing quotas while 68,172 growers voted against quotas.

Trade Advisory Committee Asks Study of Problems

The Foreign Agricultural Trade Policy Advisory Committee, which concluded its first meeting in Washington on Jan. 6, has submitted to Secretary of Agriculture Brannan a list of seven areas which, according to the committee, require full exploration before specific policy recommendations are made.

In submitting its first report, the committee stressed the magnitude of the foreign trade problem and the need for detailed study by both government and trade groups. Named recently to advise USDA on foreign agricultural trade policies, the committee will hold its second meeting March 17-18.

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TWO POUND
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Ludlow QUALITY OPEN WEAVE
Cotton Needs and Deserves "Hindoo" 2 Lb. Bagging
which continues to be, as it always has been, the strong, rugged, uniform wrapping material that makes a good-looking bale, that holds the hooks, that withstands all the rigors of handling and weather. Its scientific open-weave construction is an added protection.
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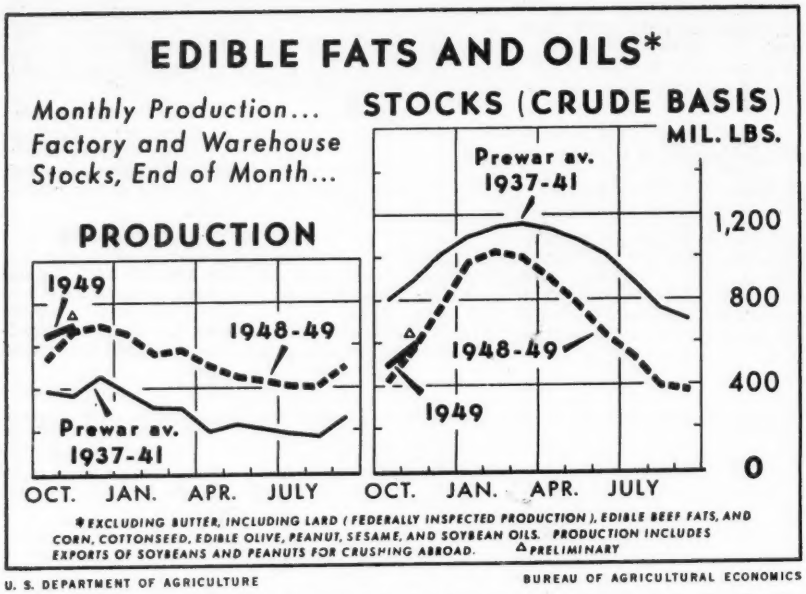

EDIBLE FATS AND OILS*
Monthly Production... Factory and Warehouse Stocks, End of Month...
PRODUCTION
STOCKS (CRUDE BASIS)
MIL. LBS.
1949
1948-49
Prewar av. 1937-41
1,200
800
400
0
OCT. JAN. APR. JULY
OCT. JAN. APR. JULY
*EXCLUDING BUTTER, INCLUDING LARD (FEDERALLY INSPECTED PRODUCTION), EDIBLE BEEF FATS, AND CORN, COTTONSEED, EDIBLE OLIVE, PEANUT, SESAME, AND SOYBEAN OILS. PRODUCTION INCLUDES EXPORTS OF SOYBEANS AND PEANUTS FOR CRUSHING ABROAD. △PRELIMINARY
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

December is normally the peak month in total production of fats and oils. Stocks, however, usually continue to rise to the end of February or March. Output of edible fats and oils other than butter in 1949-50 is expected to be about the same as a year earlier, but it has been concentrated more in the early part of the marketing season than it was a year ago.

FATS AND OILS SITUATION

• December estimates indicate record domestic production for 1949-50 season, with butter and lard increases offsetting peanut oil decline. Early season output is unusually large percentage of expected total.

Summary

December crop estimates indicate that production of fats and oils from domestic materials in the year beginning October 1949 probably will total over 12 billion pounds, including oil equivalent of soybeans and peanuts exported for crushing abroad, according to the year-end report of USDA's Outlook and Situation Board. This is about two percent larger than output in 1948-49 and is well above the wartime peak of 11 billion pounds.

An increase of 13 percent in the 1949 pig crops will result in a substantial rise in the production of lard and greases in 1949-50. Total production of inedible tallow and greases may expand about five percent over the 2.1 billion pounds produced in 1948-49.

Total output of edible fats and oils may be nearly 8.9 billion pounds compared with over 8.7 billion pounds a year earlier, with increases in butter and lard more than offsetting a decline in peanut oil.

An unusually large percentage of the total output of edible fats and oils for the marketing year apparently has been produced early in the season. Factory production of edible fats and oils in October and November totaled 1,550 million pounds, 12 percent more than a year earlier, compared with only the slight increase expected for the 1949-50 season as a whole. Production in September 1949 was 20 percent larger than a year earlier, mainly as a result of early marketing of hogs from the 1949 spring crop and of early maturity and crushing of 1949-crop soybeans.

Prices of most domestic fats and oils in November and December averaged slightly below October levels. Prices of imported oils, except olive oil, averaged slightly higher than in October and were high in relation to prices of domestic oils. Prices of edible vegetable oils strengthened somewhat in late November and December. The price of lard declined in early December but advanced sharply following announcement of resumption of government purchases of lard for shipment to Germany.

A national peanut acreage allotment for 1950 of 2.1 million acres was announced Nov. 30. This allotment is 20 percent smaller than the allotment for 1949.

In a referendum held Dec. 15, farmers approved the 1950 national cotton marketing quota of 11.7 million bales proclaimed earlier by the Secretary of Agriculture. The national cotton acreage allotment for 1950 was set at 21 million acres, 30 percent less than the acreage in cultivation July 1, 1949.

It was announced Dec. 21 that future marketings of tung nuts from the 1949 crop will be supported at $60 a ton, basis 17.5 percent oil content. This is $11 per ton above the season average price for the 1948 crop and about $3.50 per ton below the supported level for the 1947 crop.

The price of 92-score butter is to be supported from Jan. 1, 1950 through March 1951 at 60 cents per pound (carload lots, f.o.b. any point in the United States). The support was 59 cents per pound from Feb. 8 to July 26, 1949, and 62 cents per pound from July 27 to Dec. 31.

Outlook

• 1949-50 Output of Domestic Fats and Oils—Total output of fats and oils from domestic materials in the year beginning October 1949 probably will exceed 12 billion pounds, compared with last year's record high of 11.8 billion pounds. These figures include oil equivalent of soybeans and peanuts exported for crushing abroad.

The 1949 fall pig crop numbered 37 million. This was 10 percent larger than a year earlier and was the largest fall crop since 1943. The 1949 spring and fall crops totaled 96 million, 13 percent more than a year earlier and also the most since 1943. As a result, production of lard and grease in the year beginning October 1949 will total substantially more than a year earlier. Production of federally inspected lard in October-December 1949, on the basis of preliminary indications for December, was about 590 millio pounds, 13 percent larger than a year earlier.

The 1949 output of cottonseed was about nine percent larger than a year earlier, if the same ratio between production of cotton lint and cottonseed is assumed for 1949 as the average for 1944-48. A 21 percent decline is estimated in the 1949 peanut crop. Production of soybeans this year is nearly as large as the 1948 record high, with record yields about offsetting a moderate decline in acreage.

The 1949 crop of flaxseed is 20 percent smaller than last year, but production of linseed oil in 1949-50 is likely to be as large as a year earlier because part of the heavy carry-over of flaxseed into 1949-50 will be crushed.

In addition to the net increase expected in oil-and-fat production on the basis of the 1949 crop estimates, an increase in butter production is indicated for 1949-50. Output of creamery butter in October-December was about 12 percent larger than a year earlier. It is expected that butter output will continue above the 1948-49 level because of somewhat larger output of farm milk and a decline in exports of manufactured dairy products.

• Large Early-Season Production—Output of edible fats and oils in the 10 months December 1949-September 1950 may be slightly less than the 7.1 billion pounds produced (or exported as peanuts and soybeans) a year earlier. A substantial decline in output of edible vegetable oils, compared with output in December 1948-September 1949, may not be quite offset by increases in lard and butter production.

Crushing of oilseeds in September-November this year not only was at a record high but also was unusually large in relation to the prospective totals for the 1949-50 crop year. With a considerable part of the 1949 soybean crop harvested before October, there were substantial crushings of the new crop in September. Soybean processing and exports rose in October 1949 to 19.5 million bushels compared with 13.9 million bushels a year earlier. As the 1949 crop was about the same as a year earlier, the total supply of soybeans available on Nov. 1 for crushing and export apparently was smaller than a year earlier by about 10 million

bushels or the equivalent of about 100 million pounds of oil. November crushings of soybeans were 17.1 million bushels, one million more than in November 1948.

As the 1949 crop of peanuts picked and threshed is estimated to be 485 million pounds smaller than the 1948 crop, CCC purchases in 1949-50 are likely to total 400 to 500 million pounds less than the 1,164 million pounds (farmers' stock basis) purchased a year earlier. Domestic production of peanut oil, however, probably will be at least as large as in 1948-49, since the increase in peanut production is likely to be offset or more than offset by reduced exports. The total quantity of peanuts remaining on Dec. 1, 1949, to be crushed domestically or exported for crushing abroad apparently was 300 to 350 million pounds (farmers' stock basis) smaller than a year earlier. This is equivalent to about 100 million pounds of oil.

Crushing of new crop cottonseed in August-November 1949 comprised 36 percent of the crop, the same as last year. Output of cottonseed oil was larger, however, at 744 million pounds compared with 665 million in August-November 1948, reflecting the increase in the 1949 crop and a moderate increase in the yield of oil per ton of cottonseed crushed. If the yield per ton crushed continues as high as indicated by the outturn in August-October, production of cottonseed oil in December 1949-August 1950 probably will be around 1,100 million pounds, 50 to 100 million pounds more than a year earlier. Production in August and September 1950, however, probably will be materially smaller than in the corresponding months of 1949, since cotton acreage will be substantially reduced in 1950.

Recent Developments

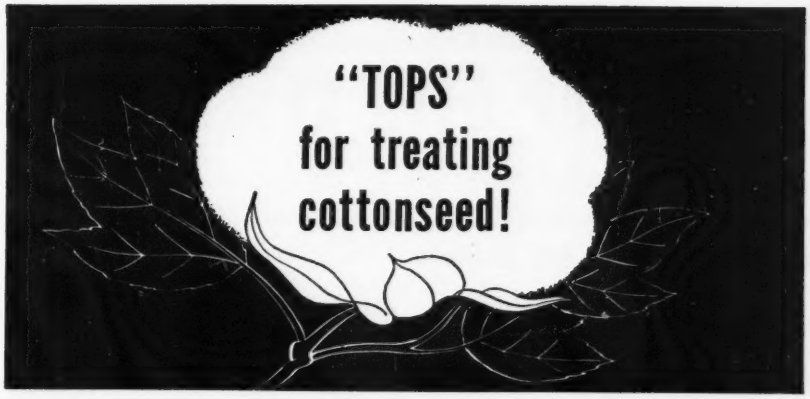
• **Not Much Change in Prices**—Prices of most domestic fats and oils in November and December averaged below October levels. The price of olive oil has declined materially since early fall, reflecting the large 1949 Mediterranean olive crop. Prices of other imported oils were slightly higher in November and December than in October and were high in relation to prices of domestic oils.

The index number of 26 major fats and oils (excluding butter) in December was about 140 percent of the 1935-39 average, compared with 138 percent in November, 148 in October and 224 percent in December, 1948.

• **Marketing Quota on 1950 Crop Peanuts** — A national marketing quota of 643,000 tons of 1950 crop peanuts and a national acreage allotment of 2.1 million acres were announced Nov. 30. For the 1949 crop, the marketing quota was 850,000 tons and the national allotment was 2.6 million acres.

• **Net Imports in October** — Although exports of fats and oils declined in September and October from the unusually high level in earlier months of the year, October imports of 123 million pounds, including oil equivalent of oilseeds, were still substantially higher than a year earlier. The total for January-October 1949 was 1,939 million pounds compared with 727 million pounds a year earlier.

Imports in October were materially larger than the average for the first nine months in the year and for the first time since October 1948 were in excess of exports.



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DOW 9-B

SEED PROTECTANT

Both ginners and buyers of treated cottonseed have learned the dollars-and-cents advantages of using Dow 9-B Seed Protectant. Here's what it does:

(1) Coats each seed with a chemical film, giving protection against fungi which cause pre-emergence damping off.

(2) Disinfects the seed surface, halting the spread of anthracnose, angular leaf spot, and certain other destructive diseases.

THIS MEANS . . .

To the ginner: Effective seed treatment in regular equipment at a cost of only 3c to 6c per bushel. It is not hazardous to operating personnel when used as recommended. Seed may be treated with Dow 9-B Seed Protectant at any time before planting and stored until needed.

To the grower: Earlier planting in cold damp soil —use of less seed per acre—better stands, healthier plants and higher yields. Animal poisoning from accidental eating of treated seed is very unlikely.

GET THE FACTS!

Dow 9-B Seed Protectant has been thoroughly tested. It is extensively used by cotton planters, commercial seed growers, ginners and de-linters in all cotton areas. Ask your distributor—or write to Dow for full information.

USE DEPENDABLE DOW AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL PRODUCTS

WEED AND GRASS KILLERS • INSECTICIDES • FUNGICIDES SEED PROTECTANT • PLANT GROWTH REGULATORS GRAIN AND SOIL FUMIGANTS • WOOD PRESERVATIVE

AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL DIVISION

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MIDLAND, MICHIGAN

DOW

CHEMICALS INDISPENSABLE TO INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE

• Oklahoma Ginners

KEEP UP WITH RESEARCH

Latest developments will be discussed at association's 33rd annual convention Jan. 30-31. John Mann and Charles A. Bennett will be key speakers.

Research developments in cotton production, harvesting and ginning form the central theme of the program for the thirty-third annual convention of the Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' Association Jan. 30-31, Secretary-Treasurer Horace Hayden has announced.

Following registration in the lobby of the Skirvin Tower Hotel in Oklahoma City on the opening morning, the business sessions will begin at 1 p.m. with an address by Alexander Grossman, Canadian, president of the association, who will then name the convention committees.

John W. Mann, Marianna, Ark., president of the National Cotton Ginners' Association, will discuss that organization's work in the feature address of the afternoon.

"Purposes of New York Cotton Exchange" will be the topic of a talk by A. Starke Taylor, Dallas cotton merchant and vice-president of the American Cotton Shippers Association.

The first of two panel discussions will take up cotton research developments. It will be led by Dr. Louis E. Hawkins, vice-director of the Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station, Stillwater. Other representatives of the experiment station taking part in the discussion will be Robert H. Witt, Chickasha, engineer, talking on "A New Cotton Harvester"; Dr. John M. Green, Stillwater, cotton breeder, "Cotton Breeding Research"; I. M. Parrott, in charge of the research station at Chickasha, "Irrigation Helps Make a Crop"; and Dr. F. A. Fenton, Stillwater, entomologist, "New Bug Killers."

"Cotton and Soil" will be the subject of a talk by Dr. Horace J. Harper, Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater. Jim Tomlinson, Anadarko, also on the college staff, will talk on "Balanced Farming in the Cotton Belt."

The second panel discussion, on "More Dollars from Cotton," will be conducted by representatives of the Agricultural Extension Service of Oklahoma A. & M. College, ginners and cotton producers in the state. Led by D. B. Jeffrey, extension farm management specialist, the panel will include George Long, Yale, producer; Carl West, Poteau, LeFlore county agent; Bill Tobler, Spiro, producer; W. G. Cotner, Durant, ginner; John Stogner, Durant, Bryan county agent; J. D. Fleming, extension agronomist; and C. F. Stiles, extension entomologist.

A style show of cotton clothes will be presented at the annual dinner-dance in the Persian Room of the Skirvin Tower Hotel at 7 p.m. the first day. Jimmie Vaughn's Musicians and Entertainers will provide entertainment for the evening.

Report of the nominating committee and election of officers will open the second day's business session at 9:30 a.m. After the resolutions committee report, Charles A. Bennett, Stoneville, Miss., director of all USDA cotton ginning engineering investigations throughout the Cotton Belt, will discuss "Developments in Research on Cotton Ginning Processes."

The secretary's annual report by Mr. Hayden and a general discussion period will end the convention at noon the second day.

Officers of the Oklahoma ginners include Mr. Grossman, Mr. Hayden and Amos L. Kobs, Elk City, vice-president.

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AOCS Announces Spring And Fall Meetings

Announcement is made in the January 1950 issue of the Journal of the American Oil Chemists' Society of the 1950 schedule of meetings. The spring meeting will be held at the Atlanta Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta, Ga., May 1-3, with E. C. Ainslie of the Buckeye Cotton Oil Company as general chairman; fall meeting, San Francisco, Sept. 26-28, Sir Francis Drake Hotel, with E. B. Kester, Western Regional Research Laboratory, Albany, Calif., as general chairman.

Program chairman of the spring meeting will be Dan Lee Henry, Law & Co., Atlanta, assisted by Willy Lange, Procter & Gamble, Cincinnati; W. C. Ault, Eastern Regional Research Laboratory, Philadelphia; and T. H. Hopper, Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans.

Also announced in the January issue is the 1950 short course, which will be held in early August at the University of Minnesota on the subject of drying oils. Co-sponsor with the AOCS will be the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs. Enrollment will be limited to 100, according to J. P. Harris, chairman of the society's education committee.

• Good supplies of fats, especially lard, and also oils are predicted for 1950.

Research Provides

Cottons High in Fiber Strength

Upland, Egyptian and primitive cottons are combined to produce superior new hybrids.

Cottons with new and extended properties developed through research promise to lend themselves to many new uses and to compete more favorably with synthetic fibers, says Dr. Charles R. Sayre, who heads research in cotton and other fiber crops and diseases in the Department of Agriculture.

The new varieties have much higher fiber strength than any now grown. The shift in emphasis in breeding objectives from fiber length to fiber strength has come about as the result of annual laboratory appraisals of cotton breeding material. These show that the strength of cotton yarn depends on three qualities in the fiber—strength, length and fineness. The data indicate that increases in the fiber length and fineness add to neppiness or imperfections in the yarn and to spinning costs. Increases in fiber strength, however, enhance the use value of the yarn.

Heritable fiber strength has been stabilized in a number of new cottons developed by George Harrison, agronomist at the U.S. Cotton Field Station, Shafter, Calif. They come from hybridization of Acala, the commercial type grown in the Southwest, and Hopi, a primitive cotton cultivated by the Indians.

One of these, AHA 6-1-4, has a staple length of about 1-3/32 inches, a good length uniformity, relatively small fiber perimeter and unusual cell wall thickness. Now through the seventh inbred generation, this cotton retains much of the wilt and nematode resistance of the primitive parent. Yields have been equal to the field station average of about three bales per acre. In carded yarn spinning tests, it has far exceeded any other cotton of its length in yarn appearance, grades and yarn strength. Neppiness and spinning waste are exceptionally low. Tested in comparison with the imported Egyptian Karnak variety, AHA 6-1-4 showed a yarn strength 90 percent as high and better yarn appearance and grade. Processing efficiency in tests to fine spinners has been good. Seed of AHA 6-1-4 is now in production but only a small amount is on hand this year.

Though not yet ready for release, triple hybrids developed by the late Dr. James O. Beasley of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station staff and by Dr. Thomas Kerr of USDA offer the most impressive gains in fiber strength.

These represent a synthetic hybrid of Asiatic cotton, American upland and Thurberii, a wild species growing in the mountains of Arizona. The cross was produced through the use of colchicine to double the number of chromosomes, the plant cells that carry heredity. Fiber of this triple hybrid has a breaking strength approximately 75 percent greater than that of the commercial varieties now generally used.

Two new American-Egyptian cottons developed at the U.S. Field Station, Sacaton, Ariz., and released as commercial varieties are superior to S X P, the chief American-Egyptian cotton up to the present. These are Pima 32 and Amsak.

The creation of improved cottons with new and extended properties is only one part of the research picture, according to Dr. Sayre. He stressed progress in the control of cotton diseases and insects, the increasing use of new chemicals as defoliants and herbicides and the favorable prospect of lowering costs of production through mechanization.

Relating research to cotton production as a whole, Dr. Sayre believes that by providing better cotton at lower costs it will be possible to release land and labor and to supply capital for fitting other enterprises around the cotton crop in balanced and efficient farming.

Father of Mrs. Irvin Morgan Passes Away on Jan. 9

The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Irvin Morgan, Jr., Farmville, N. C., will regret to learn of the death of Mrs. Morgan's father, Dr. Albert Franklin Williams, at Wilson, N. C., on Jan. 9. He was 75 years of age. Mr. Morgan is president of Farmville Oil & Fertilizer Co. and immediate past president of the National Cottonseed Products Association. Funeral services for Mr. Williams were held at Wilson Jan. 10. He is survived by his wife and four children, seven grandchildren and two sisters.

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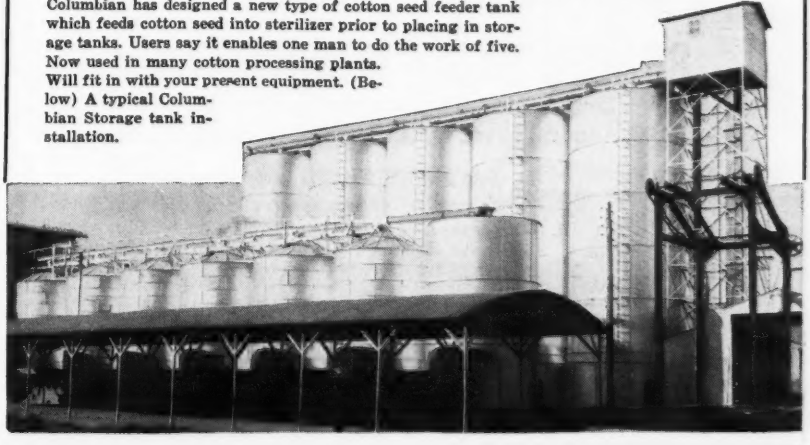

McLaurin Heads Carolinas Ginners

• Ginning developments, marketing problems are discussed at annual meeting. Association opposes Brannan plan; advocates changes in acreage allotment, cottonseed price support programs.

J. F. McLaurin, Bennettsville, S. C., was elected president of the Carolinas Ginners Association, Inc., at its eleventh annual meeting in Shelby, N. C., Jan. 9. Mr. McLaurin, former first vice-president, succeeds G. T. Ashford, Red Springs, N. C., who has served the association as its president for the last five years.

Ralph Elliott, Shelby, was named vice-president for North Carolina for the coming year and F. M. Wannamaker, St. Matthews, S. C., was chosen vice-president for that state. Louis G. McGill, Red Springs, was reelected executive secretary-treasurer.

Approximately 275 ginners and representatives of allied industries attended the meeting at the Armory in Shelby. Speakers were F. L. Gerdes, in charge of the Research and Testing Division of the U.S. Cotton Ginning Laboratory at Stoneville, Miss.; S. K. Dimon, vice-president, Cen-Tennial Cotton Gin Co., Columbus, Ga.; J. R. Lindsay, New York Cotton Exchange; Ophie Shelton, secretary, Spartanburg (S. C.) Chamber of Commerce; and T. D. Truluck, Monarch Mills, Union, S. C.

Mr. Dimon related the development of the cotton gin from its founding to the present day, describing some of the more recent developments in ginning machinery such as lint cleaners, double cleaning machinery and multiple type drying systems.

The market for cotton is determined by the buying and selling and trading from day to day, Mr. Lindsay pointed out in describing the function and purposes of the New York Cotton Exchange. He expressed opposition to proposed bills which would give the Secretary of Agriculture authority to establish operating margins for the exchange.

Outlining changes which are taking place within the cotton ginning industry, Mr. Gerdes suggested steps which can be taken by ginners to counteract higher operating costs and other problems with which they are now faced. He spoke on "The Economics of Cotton Ginning."

Mr. Truluck, who is head of the cotton buying department at Monarch Mills, pointed out desirable and undesirable qualities found in cotton. He said that textile mills must have a "first quality raw product" to produce the high quality merchandise which consumers want.

Pointing out current trends toward socialism in this country, Mr. Shelton said, "All of us want to live in a free country, yet there are so many among us who think the government owes them a living."

A report on the third annual Cotton Insect Control Conference held at Birmingham, Ala., in December was given by Mr. McLaurin.

The association passed resolutions opposing the Brannan plan, advocating foreign trade, approving adoption of the Hoover Commission report, recommending a change in the acreage allotment program and advocating a more workable cottonseed support program.

Myres W. Tilghman, Dunn, N. C., and Clyde E. Upchurch, Jr., Raeford, N. C., were named members of the association's board of directors to replace Mr. Ashford and S. N. Carroll, Raleigh, N. C. Directors reelected were: Carl T. Hicks, Walstonburg, N. C.; Mr. Elliott; A. L. Mills, Jr., Statesville, N. C.; J. W. Robbins, Scotland Neck, N. C.; John S. Jenkins, Jr., Norfolk, Va.; Talley E. Smith, Rowesville, S. C.; Mr. Wannamaker; O. L. Edwards, St. Charles, S. C.; Mr. McLaurin; E. N. Sitton, Pendleton, S. C.; and Ben E. Gramling, Gramling, S. C.

• One hour of work in the U.S. will buy 2.8 baskets of food. In England, one hour of work will buy 1.3 baskets of food. The same amount of work will buy 1.2 baskets of food in France, 1.1 in Belgium, 1.0 in Germany, 0.7 in Italy and 0.4 in Russia.

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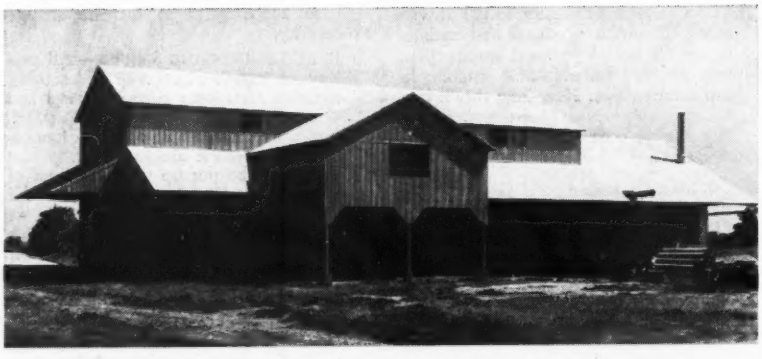

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Like Father, Like Son—

5-Acre Winner's Son Is 4-H Cotton Champ

Following in the footsteps of his father, who won the state five-acre cotton contest in 1948, J. W. Trunnell, Jr., of Bleckley County, has been named Georgia 4-H cotton champion for 1949 with a yield of approximately two and a fifth bales on one acre of land, J. R. Pressley, cotton improvement specialist for the Georgia Agricultural Extension Service, has announced.

Bill will be awarded a $150 scholarship to continue his work at Abraham Baldwin Agricultural College in Tifton, where he is a freshman. The scholarship is presented each year by the Chilean Nitrate Educational Bureau, Inc., sponsor of the contest.

Winning of the 4-H contest was the second honor in cotton production for Bill this year. He won the FFA cotton contest with his yield on a different piece of land.

Bill used Coker's 100 Wilt for his winning crop, the same variety which his father used to win the five-acre contest. He says his father's yield inspired him to follow the same recommended extension service methods of production.

In the fall of 1948, he started preparation by applying a ton of lime to the land and sowing blue lupine. Before planting last spring, he turned the lupine under in time to harrow several times to get the land in shape. From then on, he says, it was a matter of good seed, high fertilization and a systematic boll weevil control program.

Oscar Johnston Foundation Annual Meeting Jan. 25

The Oscar Johnston Cotton Foundation will hold its annual meeting at Memphis Jan. 25, immediately following adjournment of the National Cotton Council's twelfth annual meeting, Harold A. Young, North Little Rock, Ark., president of the Council and the Foundation, has announced.

The active membership of the Foundation, made up of members of the Cotton Council's board of directors, will hear plans for 1950 outlined by Ward Delaney, who has just joined the organization as executive director. Prior to Jan. 1, Mr. Delaney was president of the Institute of Textile Technology at Charlottesville, Va.

Mr. Young said that in addition to discussing plans for the Foundation's program, the membership will elect a new board of trustees. Trustees named last year in Los Angeles included Mr. Young; Garner M. Lester, Jackson, Miss.; W. T. Wynn, Greenville, Miss.; S. Y. West, Memphis; A. L. Durand, Hobart, Okla.; Hugh M. Comer, Sylacauga, Ala.; and Wm. Rhea Blake, Memphis.

The Foundation is seeking to establish a $10,000,000 operational fund to carry out its goal of research and promotion designed to increase the consumption of U.S. cotton and cottonseed products. The organization had its beginnings at the National Cotton Council's annual meeting in Atlanta in 1948. It was set up as a lasting tribute to Oscar Johnston, Scott, Miss., cotton planter, who organized the Council and served as its president from 1939 to 1948.

New Responsibilities

FEW MEN in government service are as well known to cotton ginners as Francis L. (Leo) Gerdes. For a number of years he has appeared on numerous gin association convention programs throughout the Belt to discuss ginning technology and economics work at the U.S. Cotton Ginning Laboratory at Stoneville, Miss. Mr. Gerdes is in charge of PMA Cotton Branch's fiber and cottonseed testing laboratories at Stoneville, and is head of the Branch's work on technology and economics of ginning not only at Stoneville but also at the new branch ginning and fiber laboratory officially opened at Mesilla Park, N. M., last Dec. 17.

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DEFOLIANTS FOR DRY AREAS

• New dusts and sprays which do not require dew are discussed at fourth Beltwide Cotton Defoliation Conference.

REVIEW DEFOLIATION PROGRESS—Four delegates pictured here at the fourth annual Beltwide Cotton Defoliation Conference in Memphis Jan. 12-13 are Don L. Jones, Lubbock, Texas, superintendent, Texas Agricultural Experiment Station No. 8; M. V. Bailey, director of research, agricultural chemicals division, American Cyanamid Co., New York; Leonard Lett, Memphis, Tenn., agronomist, production and marketing division, National Cotton Council; and Herb Graham, Stillwater, Okla., executive secretary, National Flying Farmers Association.

RECENTLY introduced defoliants, designed for use on cotton in the more arid areas, had an important place in discussions of more than 75 workers gathered at the Peabody Hotel in Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 12 and 13 for the fourth annual Beltwide Cotton Defoliation Conference.

The researchers, including government and state workers as well as representatives of concerns manufacturing defoliants, in confidential reports described results with such chemicals as monosodium cyanamide, potassium cyanate, sodium monochloracetate, "Shed-A-Leaf" and Sharples defoliant—introduced in 1949.

These materials are important, it was explained, since chemicals which were first developed for defoliating cotton require moisture for activation. When these earlier formulas were applied to cotton in dry areas where dew was not present they failed in many instances to cause the plant to shed its leaves—the object of defoliation.

Monosodium cyanamide, potassium cyanate, sodium monochloracetate and "Shed-A-Leaf," along with several other chemicals, all have been studied during the past year. Some of these defoliants were sold commercially in limited quantities. Calcium cyanamid, which has been used effectively for several years as a defoliant in humid areas such as the Mississippi Delta and the Southeast, also was discussed.

Monosodium cyanamide is a dust which does not need dew. It is applied during the day. When humidity arises during the night, liquefication and activation occur. Potassium cyanate has been used both as a dust and a spray, and sodium monochloracetate, Sharples defoliant and "Shed-A-Leaf" as sprays.

A program highlight was an illustrated discussion of equipment used in applying insecticides and defoliants. William E. Meek, senior agricultural engineer at the Delta Branch Experiment Station, showed movies presenting close-up illustrations of aerial application of insecticides to cotton. Ground machines which spray insecticides effectively at very low gallonage rates—from one-half to two gallons per acre—also were shown in movies and described.

Among the advantages of defoliants, pointed out by researchers attending the conference which is sponsored by the National Cotton Council, are: (1) hastening the maturity of cotton, allowing more bolls to open in time for first picking; (2) speeding up the actual picking and stripping processes; (3) increasing grade of mechanically harvested cotton as much as one full grade; (4) better control of cotton insects; and (5) decrease in crop damage due to boll rot.

Dr. W. H. Tharp, Fayetteville, Ark., senior physiologist, division of cotton and other fiber crops, USDA, in charge of the regional defoliation project, was general chairman of the conference. Presiding officers included Dr. Tharp; Mr. Meek; Tildon Easley, Little Rock, Ark., agriculturist, American Cyanamid Co.; and F. T. Addicott, professor, botany department, University of California.

South Africa Attempts to Grow Castor Beans

The Union of South Africa expects to produce castor beans on a commercial scale in 1950. This is the only major vegetable oilseed of importance in the country's economy which has not been produced locally.

Approximately 10,000 acres in the Western Transvaal are being planted to a dwarf castor plant known as mauthner. The seed originally came from Hungary and has proved by experimental and research work during the last two years to be adapted to South African conditions. Since the plant is drought resistant, it appears to thrive despite the limited rainfall in Western Transvaal.

South Africa has depended on imports of castor beans and oil in the past. In 1946 the value of these purchases amounted to £362,000 (approximately $1,460,000).

India Wants More U. S. Cotton

National Cotton Council special study delves into cotton consumption possibilities in India and Pakistan and appraises production potentials in those countries.

The National Cotton Council said this week India is making serious efforts to finance the purchase of at least 200,000 bales of U.S. cotton to keep her textile mills in operation.

The exact means of financing such transactions are not yet clear, the Council said, but efforts are being made to secure U.S. credits to be paid later by increased deliveries of critical and strategic materials needed for the U.S. national defense stockpile. Efforts also are being made to increase conversion of sterling into dollars in the sterling-dollar pool managed by the British.

• **Urgent Need**—Even if India gets cotton from Pakistan, as promised under agreement, she urgently needs U.S. cotton as well, the Council points out, in order to maintain consumption at last year's level. India is scheduled to get about 360,000 bales from Pakistan this year as against 900,000 bales which she received annually immediately before partition. However, the Council said, Pakistan has not devalued its currency and prices are above fixed prices in India which makes an impossible situation for Indian mills.

• **Special Council Study** — In a special Council study "Cotton in Pakistan and the Indian Union," it is emphasized that unless price difficulties between Pakistan and the Indian Union are adjusted to permit India to acquire needed cotton, Indian mills will be seriously short of cotton and may be forced to curtail textile production.

Pakistan doubtless will sell her production this season mostly in soft currencies, the Council report states. This production in 1949-50 is now estimated at approximately 900,000 bales, about 18 percent above last year.

• **Production Under Consumption** — Indian production in 1949-50 is expected to reach 2,300,000 bales, about 40 percent above last season which was unusually poor because of adverse weather conditions. The past year's crop, however, was less than half of prewar. Indian mill consumption last year was about 3,400,000 bales, more than twice as much as commercial production. India normally imported from outside the subcontinent about 500,000 bales, mostly from Africa.

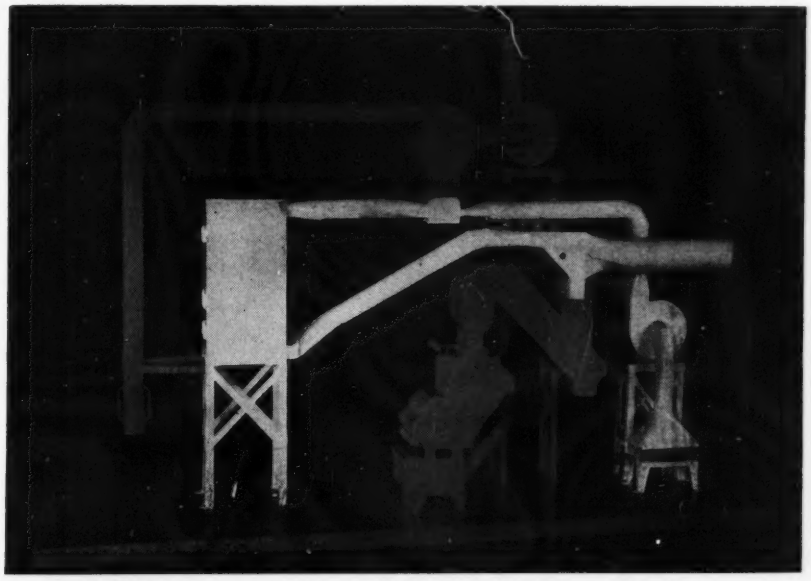
From a long-range standpoint, India may continue to be an importer of cotton on a rather large scale. Her crop is not expected to increase much because the enormous demand for food has caused all available acreage to be used for food crops. The Indian government has even directed that golf courses be plowed up to increase food production.

• **Pakistan May Expand Acreage** — On the other hand, the report points out, Pakistan in coming years may be able to expand cotton acreage by nearly 1,000,000 acres by means of more irrigation, reclamation, etc. Yields also may be increased significantly. A total crop of 2,000,000 bales annually appears to be possible in Pakistan, the Council report asserts, but only after new irrigation dams are built, which will take many years. Mill consumption too may increase rapidly in Pakistan. Six new mills are now under construction, which should give the industry about 500,000 spindles in 1950, more than double prewar. The government program has a goal of one million spindles by the end of the first five years (1952) and 2.5 million by 1962. The latter would consume about one million bales of cotton.

India Circularizes Mills On U. S. Cotton Needs

According to Bombay newspaper accounts, the Deputy Chief Controller of Imports and Exports at Bombay has circularized the cotton textile mills on their requirements of United States cotton. The estimates were to be furnished by Dec. 31, 1949, to enable the government of India to issue licenses for the importation of a limited quantity of such cotton. Licenses would be valid until March 31, 1950.

The directive, however, makes it clear that the sale of United States cotton will not be permitted except with the prior permission of the Textile Commissioner to the government of India.



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Texas Ginners Will Hear Ralph Trigg in April

Ralph S. Trigg, president of Commodity Credit Corporation and administrator of the Production and Marketing Administration, Washington, will address the annual convention of Texas Cotton Ginners' Association at Dallas in April. It is expected that he will appear the first day of the convention, on April 3. The big convention will run an additional two days, closing April 5.

The announcement of Mr. Trigg's acceptance of the invitation to address the Texas ginners was made by Jay C. Stilley of Dallas, executive vice-president of the association.

Following his address Mr. Trigg will conduct a question-and-answer forum and ginners will be able to put to the PMA-CCC official queries concerning any phase of those agencies' activities which may not be clear to them.

Mr. Trigg was appointed to his present posts with PMA and CCC on April 15, 1948. He had served as assistant administrator of PMA from June 1946 until February 1947 and was deputy administrator when he was named administrator.

Before going with USDA in January 1946, Mr. Trigg served in the Navy for three and a half years, leaving with the rank of lieutenant commander.

RALPH S. TRIGG

He was born in Dallas, Texas, in 1908 and reared on a ranch in New Mexico. He was graduated from the University of New Mexico in 1934. In 1935 he was state auditor of the New Mexico Emergency Relief Administration and from 1936 until 1939 was assistant director of the New Mexico Unemployment Compensation Commission. From 1939 to 1941 he was chairman of the Merit System of New Mexico and was consultant with the Public Administration Service of Chicago during 1941 and 1942.

Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan appointed the PMA-CCC chief to the joint Mexican-United States Commission for the Eradication of the Foot and Mouth Disease on Sept. 16, 1949.

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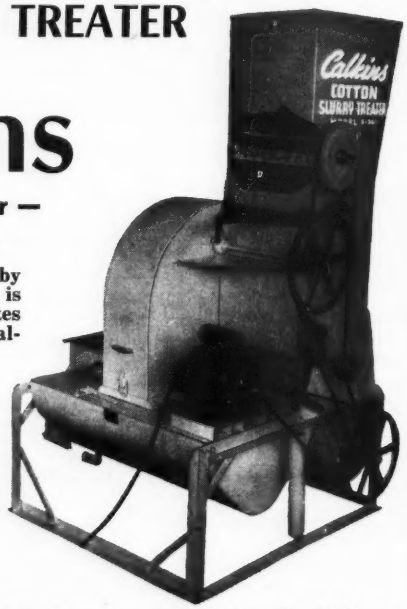

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A-D-M Builds Soybean Plant at Mankato

Mankato will be the center of Minnesota's soybean crushing industry when a new three-million-bushel plant now being erected by Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Minneapolis, is completed in October.

T. L. Daniels, president of A-D-M, expects the new plant to be ready for operation when the 1950 soybean crop is harvested. The five structures which will make up the plant include one of the tallest grain elevators ever built. It will contain cleaning and drying equipment. Heavy machinery which prepares the beans for processing will be housed in a three-story building about 90 feet square. The five-story solvent plant will contain much machinery and auxiliary equipment especially designed and developed by A-D-M engineers. Water for condensing purposes will come from the company's own deep well.

Situated near the heart of Minnesota's soybean growing area, Mankato is the site of Mankato Mills, feed manufacturer owned by A-D-M which will utilize much of the soybean oil meal from the new plant. A large portion of the oil will be shipped to the A-D-M bodying plant at Minneapolis, 100 miles away.

The Mankato plant is the latest step in the expansion program of one of the world's largest processors of vegetable oilseeds. A new refinery was opened at Decatur, Ill., last fall.

Notice to Bidders:

Toll Crushers Must Comply With Bollworm Control

We are advised by L. F. Curl, San Antonio, Texas, who is in field charge of the federal pink bollworm quarantine, that oil mills planning to bid on toll crushing of government - owned cottonseed should bear in mind the necessity of complying with pink bollworm rules and regulations.

Mr. Curl states that Commodity Credit Corporation owns several hundred thousand tons of cottonseed in pink bollworm regulated areas in northwest Texas, southwestern Oklahoma and eastern New Mexico which have not yet been treated in accordance with pink bollworm requirements to kill any pink bollworms present therein. He further says that cottonseed sterilization plants are located in the regulated area which will custom-treat cottonseed.

Cottonseed can not be released to successful bidders for processing until arrangements have been made to meet all pink bollworm requirements. Successful bidders will be required, under pink bollworm regulations, to heat treat or fumigate cottonseed by April 30. After this treatment is given the seed mills are free to crush or store the seed in either quarantined or free areas. All mills within the above regulated areas are equipped to treat cottonseed in accordance with pink bollworm regulations. Mills in free territory, in order to be designated to receive and treat cottonseed under pink bollworm regulations, must be immediately adjacent to pink bollworm area, which is defined as being in a county bordering a pink bollworm area or in a county separated from pink bollworm territory by not more than one free county.

Additional mills have been and are being designated to receive and treat in accordance with pink bollworm regulations cottonseed originating in pink bollworm regulated areas in their plants immediately outside of and adjacent to pink bollworm quarantine boundary lines.

If any cottonseed crusher desires additional information in connection with pink bollworm requirements, the headquarters office of pink bollworm control is located at San Antonio, Texas, and Mr. Curl can be reached by telephone at Fannin 7141, Extension 275. Mail should be addressed to him at P. O. Box 2749, San Antonio 6, Texas.

Rogers on C of C Committee

J. Van Rogers, Jr., has been appointed vice-chairman of the livestock committee of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Rogers, who is Southeastern field representative of the National Cottonseed Products Association Educational Service, is actively associated with livestock and farm programs throughout his territory.

Texas Crushers Will Meet At San Antonio June 11-13

The Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association has announced that its 1950 annual convention will be held at the Plaza Hotel in San Antonio on June 11-13.

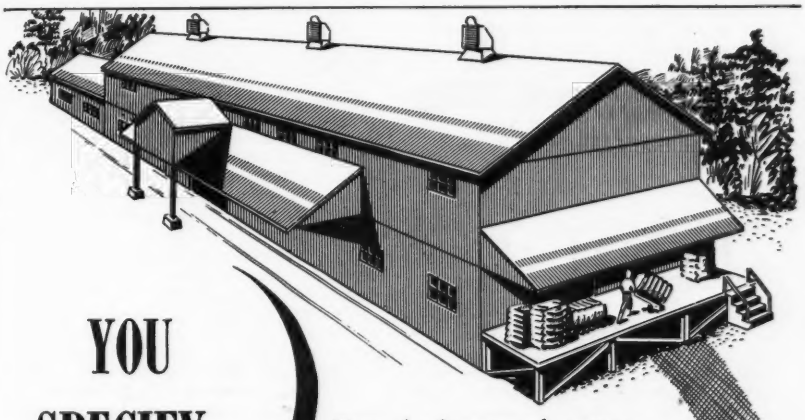
In making the announcement to the membership of the association in a letter dated Jan. 10, Jack Whetstone, association secretary, said:

"This year we are going to have a real *ol' fashion* — let-your-hair-down-meeting. Remember it's the '1950 ROUNDUP' in hospitable old San Antonio on June 11-13. The phrase 'let your hair down,'" Whetstone said, "means a meeting where you can get into the spirit of the Old West. We realize it would be hard for a couple of you to let your hair down literally!"

The association will send members room reservation blanks later. The Plaza Hotel has promised the association there will be plenty of rooms for all who want to attend.

"The main thing to remember," Mr. Whetstone said, "is the date—June 11-13 in San Antonio. You will want to be on hand Sunday evening, June 11, when the call, 'Come and Get It,' is heard from the chuck wagon! Get a ticket on any 'mule train' and plan to attend the '1950 ROUNDUP.'"

P. W. Hendrix, Vernon, is president of the association; J. W. Howell, Jr., Bryan, is vice-president; Bennette Wallin, Dallas, is treasurer; and C. B. Spencer, Dallas, is agricultural director.



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Martin G. Weiss Will Head USDA Soybean Research

The appointment of Dr. Martin G. Weiss, Ames, Iowa, as principal agronomist in charge of soybean investigations for USDA has been announced by Dr. Robert M. Salter, chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering. Dr. Weiss, who assumed his duties Jan. 3, takes the place of William J. Morse, soybean expert who retired Nov. 30 after more than 42 years of service.

A native of Iowa and a graduate of Iowa State College, Dr. Weiss brings to the job excellent fundamental training in crop breeding, genetics and statistics and has demonstrated his ability in both basic and applied research. He had an important part in the development of the Adams and Hawkeye varieties of soybeans released to farmers in the northern half of the Corn Belt. He began research work in the soybean crop in 1936 when he was employed by USDA as a geneticist. Until 1942 he was stationed at Ames, Iowa, in charge of soybean breeding in that area—Iowa, Minnesota and South Dakota—for the U.S. Regional Soybean Laboratory.

Dr. Wiess took military leave in January 1942 and was with the army through 1945. Advanced from first lieutenant to lieutenance colonel, he was commanding officer of a field artillery battalion in the European Theater during the last year in combat. He has retained his commission in the Reserves and was recently promoted to colonel.

For the past four years, Dr. Weiss has served as research professor and professor of farm crops at Iowa State College. Here he has been in charge of breeding investigations on bromegrass, orchard grass, reed canary grass and birdsfoot trefoil, and has retained an active interest in the soybean breeding program at the Iowa experiment station. In addition to his research, Dr. Weiss taught a graduate course in crop breeding and supervised the research and training of several graduate students. He is author or co-author of 14 research publications, all but one dealing with soybean research.

• According to the USDA, people in the United States are drinking about 50 percent more coffee than before the war.

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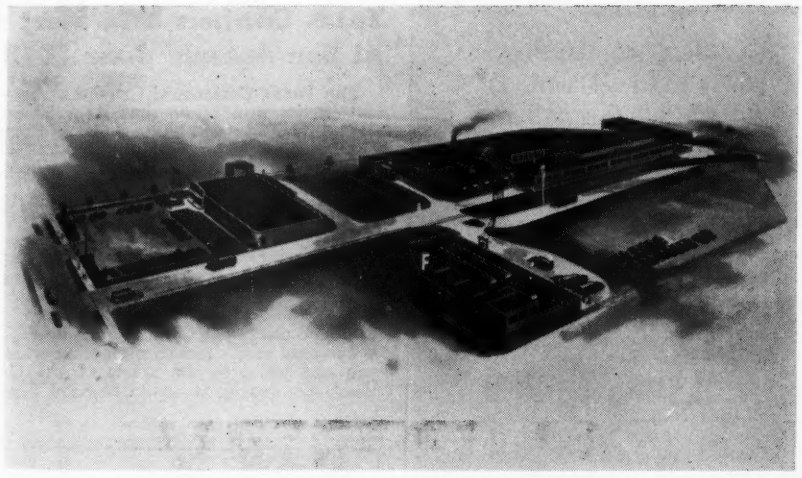


Screw Conveyor Corporation Expands

A third addition, within the last three years, to the plant of Screw Conveyor Corporation, has recently been completed through the acquisition of new land and structures on property adjacent to their original plant in Hammond, Indiana.

The new addition consists of three acres of land and mill type building 100 x 200 feet. The structure is a ground floor, building "F" of modern factory design to meet specific Screw Conveyor manufacturing requirements.

Housed in the new building will be the sheet metal department where Screw-Lifts, Screw - Veyors and the new Screw - Flo Conveyors together with Hammond Screw Conveyor Boxes, Elevator Legs, Hoppers, Spouting and allied operations will take place. A complete new Bucket Department is also housed in this new structure, streamlining the production of Nu-Hy, Nu-Type and Salem Elevator Buckets.

A complete new pilot plant of full size standard units has been built into the laboratory. This equipment is used to demonstrate the qualities of their new designs in the handling of any materials submitted by prospective customers and to ascertain practical capacities for any specific product.

Several new steel rolling and forming presses have been installed and many cumbersome hand operations are now handled mechanically.

Emory D. Burgess Is BEPQ Assistant

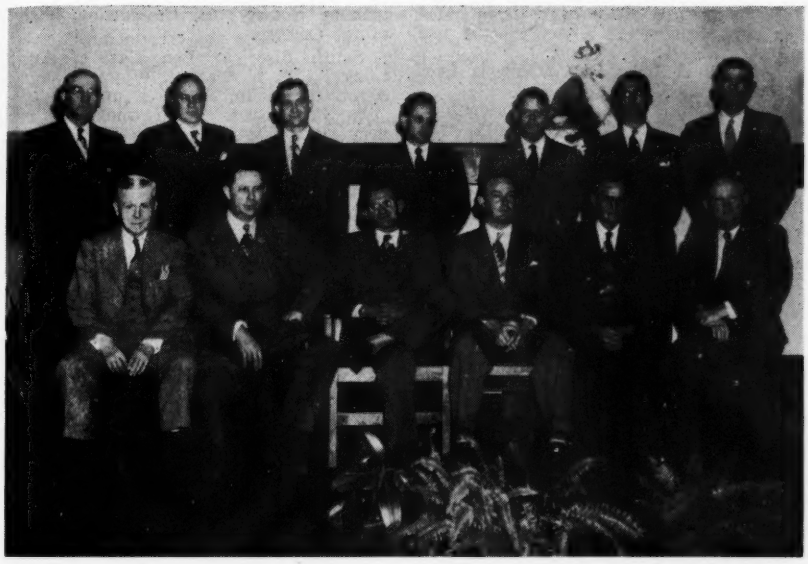
Emory D. Burgess, USDA entomologist, has been appointed assistant to Dr. W. L. Popham, assistant chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, in charge of control operations, Dr. P. N. Annand, chief of the bureau, has announced. Mr. Burgess has been associated with the Division of Gypsy Moth Control of BEPQ at Greenfield, Mass., for three years.

Mr. Burgess will participate in the direction of operations carried on by the bureau in cooperation with state and local agencies to eradicate or control outbreaks of insect pests and plant diseases, including pink bollworm.

BAE Reports on Farm Land Ownership

Farm land in the U.S. is predominantly owned by private individuals, but a national objective of more owner-operated family farms has been only partially reached, according to a new research report on farm land ownership published by USDA.

Taking the country as a whole, 85 percent of the nation's 1.1 billion acres of land in farms is owned by individuals, six percent is held by corporations, six percent is owned by the public (federal, state and other units of government), and three percent is in Indian lands. Material for the report is from studies by BAE land economists.



SHOWN HERE are some of the sponsors of the contest with the first and second state prize winners. Standing, left to right, are G. B. Walker, Stoneville Pedigreed Seed Co., Stoneville, Miss.; Robert Coker, Coker Pedigreed Seed Co., Hartsville, S. C.; Tom L. Moore, representative, Deltapine Land Co., Scott, Miss.; L. O. Bradshaw, representative, Mississippi Power & Light Co., Jackson, Miss.; Y. E. Travis, Refuge Cotton Oil Co., Columbus, Miss.; E. L. Puckett, Amory Cotton Oil Co., Amory, Miss., president, Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers Association; Wm. C. Anglin, Grenada, Miss., representative, Armour Fertilizer Works. Seated, left to right, are J. A. Rogers, secretary, Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers Association, Jackson; Dalton E. Gandy, field representative, Educational Service, National Cottonseed Products Association, Ruston, La.; J. W. Rodgers, second place state 5-acre cotton winner, Quitman County; Carmen J. Massey, first place state 5-acre cotton winner, Coahoma County; Rufus Mock, secretary, Mississippi Cotton Compress and Warehousemen Association, Greenville; D. P. Granberry, Laurel Oil Mill & Fertilizer Works, Laurel, Mississippi.

In Mississippi

Carmen Massey Wins '49 Cotton Contest

Coahoma County farmer's average of 1525 pounds of lint per acre nets $305.61 on each of his five acres . . . and first place cash award of $750. Second place went to J. W. Rodgers of Quitman Co.

Farmers winning in the 1949 cotton-improvement contest were annouced at State College on Jan. 9 at the first Mississippi Five-Acre Cotton Day program.

Cash awards totaling over $5,800, and made available by 16 business organizations directly interested in cotton production in the state, were presented to successful contestants by M. S. Shaw, assistant extension director, and Dalton E. Gandy, Ruston, La., field representative of the National Cottonseed Products Association. Others who did not qualify for cash awards, but who made good records, were recognized.

State, district and county prizes were offered in the contest. A county, to be eligible for cash awards, had to have 10 or more contestants completing all requirements.

• **Sponsors:** Those sponsoring the contest, with the amounts given by each, were: Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers Association, $2,000; fertilizer manufacturers and mixers, $1,500; Mississippi

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Bankers Association, $250; Mississippi cottonseed breeders, $625; Mississippi Cotton Compress & Warehousemen Association, $500; Mississippi Federated Cooperatives, $200; Mississippi Seed Improvement Association, $300; Mississippi power and light companies, $200: farm equipment dealers of the Mid-South, $88; Mississippi ginners, $73; Mississippi seed dealers, $41; Greenville Cotton Exchange, $75; Crosby & Edwards, $25.

The contest was conducted by the Extension Service and Vocational Education Department of Mississippi State College.

• **Wins with Over Three Bales Per Acre** —Carmen Massey, Coahoma County, placed first in the state to win $750. On his five-acre demonstration, he averaged 1,525 pounds, a little over three bales per acre, and made a net income per acre of $305.61.

Total yield from Mr. Massey's five-acres was 7,625 pounds.

Second state prize of $500 went to J. W. Rodgers, Quitman County, who produced 5,945 pounds of lint on his five acres.

Harris Barnes, Jr., Coahoma County, placed third in the state with 5,810 pounds of lint, to win $300.

Prizes of $250, $150 and $100 were awarded in each of three districts. These winners, in order of placing, are:

Delta district: Robert Barnett, Sunflower County; B. C. Conger, Bolivar County; E. C. Coleman, Yazoo County.

Northeast Hills district: Rex D. Spratlin, Calhoun County; C. F. Abels, Montgomery County; B. C. Fowler, Tishomingo County.

South district: Lea Caston, Amite County; W. E. Tatum, Wayne County; Alton B. Gatlin, Amite County.

In the contest, each farmer kept records on a five-acre cotton plot. County agricultural workers enrolled 1,302 contestants in 56 counties prior to June 1, 1949.

Each participating county had a contest committee, elected by the County Coordinating Council. Committees measured the five-acre plots and at harvest time field checked yields according to standard instructions.

The committees then mailed to State College for each contestant a completed record from and a 250 boll sample of seed cotton. Samples were ginned individually and official yields of lint cotton determined by a formula used in South Carolina for the past 20 years.

There were 262 completions, more not submitting records because of the bad crop year.

• **Seven-Step Cotton Program Followed** —Farmers' reports contain important facts about use of all parts of the Mississippi Seven-Step Cotton Program, according to T. M. Waller, extension cotton specialist. Reports help answer questions about the value of poisoning, use of recommended kind and amount of fertilizer, selection of variety, planting cotton on land best adapted to it, care of the soil and other factors.

"Cotton can continue to be an important cash crop in Mississippi if farmers produce the largest yields of good quality lint and seed at the lowest cost per acre," Mr. Waller declared.

Dr. Fred T. Mitchell, president of Mississippi State College, welcomed the contestants.

Speakers included D. P. Granberry, of the Laurel Oil & Fertilizer Co., Laurel, Miss.; Dr. Frank J. Welch, director of the Mississippi Experiment Station; Claude L. Welch, National Cotton Council, Memphis, Tenn.

Fulton Makes Executive Changes at Meeting

At the annual meeting of the board of directors of Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills on Jan. 10, William R. Elsas was elected president. He has been connected with Fulton for 25 years, since he first entered business, and has worked through nearly every phase of the company's operations.

Norman E. Elsas, formerly president, was elected chairman of the board of directors and Benjamin Elsas, who was board chairman for many years, was elected chairman of the executive committee.

The following officers were reelected: Clarence E. Elsas, vice-president; Jason M. Elsas, vice-president; E. A. Cronheim, secretary-treasurer. No change was made in the board of directors. The board includes, in addition to the above officers, J. B. Cronheim, St. Louis, Mo.; Hon. John M. Slaton, Atlanta, Ga; and G. L. Brogdon, Atlanta.

The changes in Fulton's executive personnel give new responsibilities to the younger men and permit the older members of the firm to maintain their active relationship in the direction of Fulton's affairs. The transition of various duties and responsibilities will be gradual, the company states.

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- Sizes—40'x10', 45'x10', and 50'x10' Platforms. Other sizes on special order.
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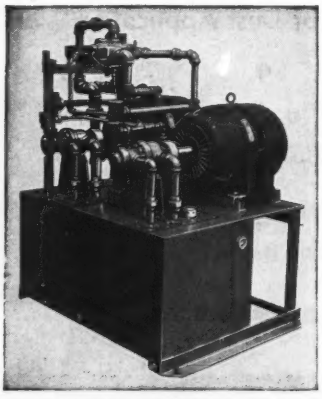

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Hydraulically operated Pit Door opens and closes in seconds, permits the cottonseed to be dumped directly into the open pit.

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KEWANEE MACHINERY & CONVEYOR CO., Kewanee, Illinois

Storage of Cottonseed

(Continued from Page 12)

were then aerated only when the temperature of the control seed exceeded 90° F. at which time both the control and the chemically treated seed were aerated. This occurred on the 52nd and the 71st days of storage. By the end of 73 days of storage the moisture content of the seeds had been reduced to approximately 12 percent.

This storage experiment is still under way (December, 1949), therefore only tentative conclusions can be drawn at this time. These conclusions are summarized as follows:

1. The chemical treatment at a rate of 30 pounds per ton of seed completely eliminated heating of the seed throughout the storage period of 73 days.
2. Chemical treatment followed by reduction of moisture content appears to have retarded the rate of formation of free fatty acids for approximately 52 days.
3. The period during which the rate of formation of free fatty acids was retarded was increased considerably over that observed in any previous mill-scale test.

The above-mentioned conclusions must be considered tentative, inasmuch as there are very great difficulties in properly sampling cottonseed when stored in a bin.

B. Effect of period of harvest of cotton. An investigation was made of the effect of the period of collection of seed from the field upon the biological properties of the seed. Cottonseed was collected at intervals over a period of approximately two months from the same geographical area in southwestern Louisiana, and analyzed for a number of seed characteristics. In this set of samples, the free fatty acids content increased with the harvest season. Moisture of the seed was generally higher at the beginning of the season and there was no significant change in oil content throughout that period. Tests on the efficiency of chemicals to inhibit heating showed that it was possible to eliminate heating and retard the formation of free fatty acids in seeds harvested throughout the season with the exception of those brought in at the very end of that period. Analysis of the protein in constituents of the seed indicated that there was some breakdown of the protein in the samples received at the end of the season, but no appreciable change for the first month.

The results of this investigation emphasized the fact that cottonseed is not a constant biological material and that there are certain biological changes that take place in the fields as the harvest season progresses. Aside from the damage which has already taken place, as, for example, the development of free fatty acids, there is another hidden damage in the seed in terms of breakdown of its constituents, such as protein. This hidden damage may manifest itself as an increased tendency on the part of the seed to further deterioration and therefore increases the difficulty in storing this material.

C. Formation of free fatty acids under aseptic conditions at constant temperature. In order to obtain further information about the nature of the development of free fatty acids, an experiment was performed to determine the relationship between micro-organisms growing on the seed and the seed enzymes themselves in the development of free fatty acids. Results of this experiment have indicated that there are at least two types of free fatty acids development which take place in cottonseed of 16 percent moisture content stored at 100° F. under such conditions that there is no accumulation of carbon dioxide around the seeds. The first type of free fatty acids formation is a very rapid rise which takes place approximately two weeks after chemical treatment with a chemical comparatively less persistent in its effect than others and seems to be associated with a rapid rise in the growth of micro-organisms on the seed. The second type of free fatty acids formation occurs in chemically treated seeds which have remained sterile so that there is no appreciable growth of micro-organisms throughout the period under investigation. In this instance, the persistance of the effect of the chemical is prolonged. This increase in free fatty acids is gradual and amounts to three to five percent in a period of six weeks. It was noticed that the formation of free ammonia nitrogen, which is an indication of breakage of some of the components of the protein molecule, paralleled the free fatty acids formation.

It would seem that from the point of view of the industrial problem of cottonseed storage, the slow increase of free fatty acids which takes place in sterile seed is the more important one. Under most conditions of storage the moisture content is lowered sufficiently so that there is very little micro-organism growth on the seed. Therefore, it might be suspected that this deterioration is a type which depends on the seed itself,

(Continued on Page 34)

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CEN-TENNIAL COTTON GIN CO.

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Will Clayton, Cotton Leader And Diplomat, Says

Democracies Must Unite

Stalin, a "much shrewder, abler man than Hitler ever was," is winning the cold war against the United States by a new technique, boring from within—"less costly, less risky and much more effective," W. L. Clayton of Anderson, Clayton & Co., Houston, told three audiences in Dallas Feb. 17.

The former Secretary of Commerce and Undersecretary of State, who as head of Anderson, Clayton was once known as the King of Cotton, spoke as vice-president of the Atlantic Union Committee at a joint luncheon meeting of the Dallas Chamber of Commerce and the downtown Kiwanis Club. His talk was titled "Atlantic Union—the Road to Peace in an Atomic World." That afternoon he talked informally to John E. Mitchell Co. employees and that night he repeated his message on the necessity for a union of world democracies in a special Community Course lecture.

Warning that the United States is caught midway between Europe and Asia in "a kind of huge economic vise" because of the cold war between communism and the democratic nations, Mr. Clayton declared:

"The economic burden of fighting the cold war is getting too heavy for the democracies, and is straining even our strong back. We must find some less costly road to world peace and we must find it quickly."

Without the help provided by the Marshall Plan, Mr. Clayton said, there is not much doubt that communism would have marched to the English Channel before now. But the United States cannot go on pouring billions of dollars into other countries, and Europe will still be far from financial and economic independence when the Marshall Plan runs out in 1952, leaving the people with even lower standards of living and easy prey for communist agitators.

"It does little good to preach democracy to a man who watches his wife and children go to bed cold and hungry every night," Mr. Clayton said. Grants and subsidies have served their purpose in giving the democracies a breathing spell, but now a "*bold, constructive, dynamic, positive policy*" must be found to restore economic health to western Europe.

"Instead of working *against* communism, we must work *for* democracy, and make democracy work *for* all the people, in terms of more to eat, more to wear and better homes in which to live, and new hope for the future," he declared. "This can be done by bringing into one union the free peoples of the world.

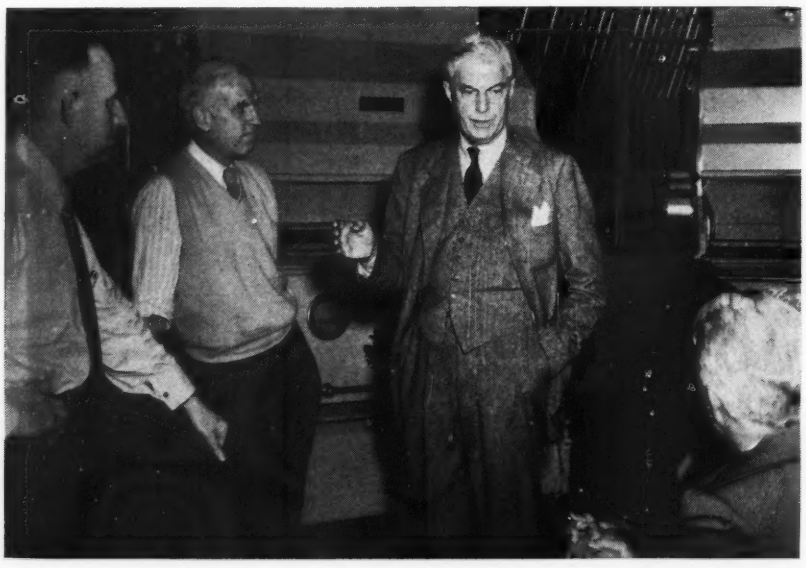
"We would then have one single competitive economy for all the democracies."

Economic unity through political union is the aim of the Atlantic Union Plan, he said, with one foreign policy, one currency, one defense policy, and no customs houses between members of the union. Such a union would give every producer in it a free market of 350 to 400 million consumers, just as we have a free market of 150 million consumers in the United States.

"Atlantic Union would break down the small economic compartments in which Western Europe now operates, and which keeps her tools of production inefficient, unable to compete in the markets of the world; it would solve the dollar problem; it would dispel the fear of war and greatly reduce the present unbearable military burden of the democracies; it would release and vitalize the labor, genius and capital of men everywhere; it would restore free enterprise; it would give a great new hope to the world that at last we are on the road to permanent world peace," Mr. Clayton declared.

Editor's Note: Your senators and congressman would, no doubt, like to know your views on the Atlantic Union Plan. We suggest you write to them now.

WILL CLAYTON, FORMER UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE, chairman of the board of Anderson, Clayton & Co., world's largest cotton firm, was a guest at the John E. Mitchell Co. plant in Dallas following his address before a joint meeting of the Kiwanis Club and the Chamber of Commerce of that city. Mr. Clayton spoke informally to Mitchell employees and, according to the three Mitchell brothers, he "seemed right at home in the midst of cotton processing machinery." Shown above, left to right: Donald Mitchell, Orville Mitchell, Mr. Clayton and John E. Mitchell, Jr.



Texas Co-op Ginners Announce Speakers

Several speakers for the annual convention of the Texas Co-operative Ginners' Association at the Blackstone Hotel in Fort Worth Jan. 25-26 have been announced by Secretary E. M. Cooke, Pittsburg. They include G. G. Gibson, director, Texas Agricultural Extension Service, Texas A. & M. College, College Station; W. N. Stokes, Jr., president, Houston Bank for Cooperatives, Houston; and Edward J. Florer, Wage & Hour Division, U.S. Department of Labor, Dallas.

The convention will begin at 10 a.m. Jan. 25 with the call to order by President G. E. Sonntag, Frisco. W. R. Sanders, manager, Cen-Tex Cooperative Oil Mill, Thorndale, will respond to the welcoming address by Mayor Pro-Tem R. E. Cowen of Fort Worth.

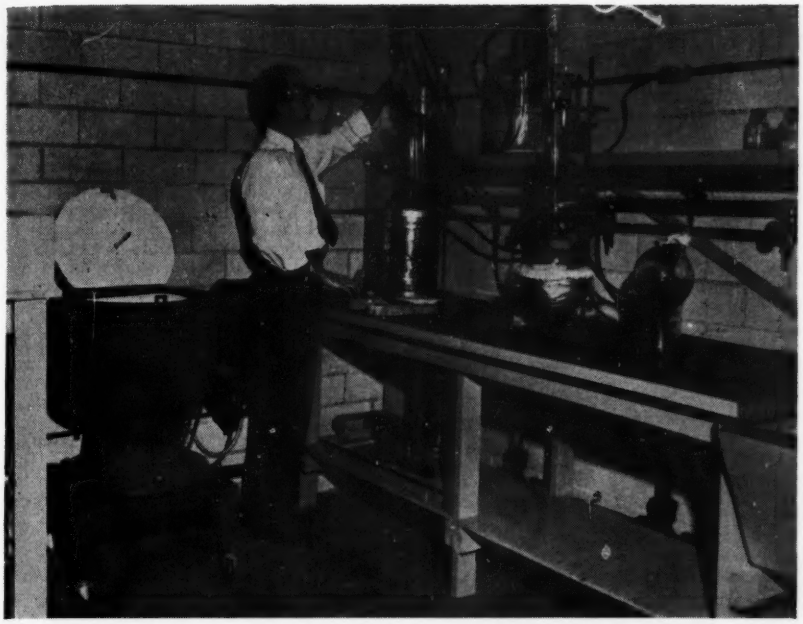
H. E. Gainer, Hutto, a director of the association, will preside during the morning session, which will include a discussion of the cottonseed loan and purchase program for 1950 by a speaker not yet announced. Committees will also be appointed at the opening session.

Jess L. Bell, Rule, also a director of the organization, will preside at the afternoon session, which will be a panel discussion under the leadership of M. C. Jaynes, organization and cooperative specialist at Texas A. & M. College. Members of the panel will take up financing, legal problems, records and accounting for cooperatives, modern cotton gins, production and processing of cottonseed for planting, insect control and mechanical harvesting of cotton.

Taking part in this panel discussion will be Mr. Stokes; Edward Breihan, treasurer, Houston Bank for Cooperatives; F. E. Lichte, cotton ginning specialist, Texas Agricultural Extension Service; L. E. Ellwood, manager, Texas Planting Seed Association, Bryan; R. D. White, manager, Edroy Cooperative Gin, Odem; and the following Texas A. & M. College staff members: Fred C. Elliott, cotton work specialist; Dr. H. G. Johnson, head, Department of Entomology; and H. P. Smith, professor of agricultural engineering.

Layne Beaty, farm editor, Radio Station WBAP, Fort Worth, will be master of ceremonies at the banquet that night which will be sponsored by machinery and supply firms. A floor show will follow the banquet.

E. J. Kloppe, cooperative specialist in the State Department of Agriculture, Austin, will act as chairman at the second morning session, when Mr. Gibson, Mr. Stokes and Mr. Florer will speak. President Sonntag will preside at the afternoon session Jan. 26, when officers and committees will make their reports and directors will be elected.



SUPPLEMENTING the mechanical plant of the Cottonseed Products Research Laboratory, are facilities for conducting chemical phases of cottonseed processing research. Pictured here is a setup for a special solvent extraction experiment.

• *Research Notes from the*

TEXAS ENGINEERING EXPERIMENT STATION

Research Data Favors Combining Solvent and Mechanical Oil Extraction Techniques

In cottonseed pressing a greater percentage of oil can be obtained through combining pressing and solvent extraction. Data indicating the feasibility of such processing were determined in research by the Cottonseed Products Research Laboratory of the Texas Engineering Experiment Station, Cotton Research Committee of Texas, and the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Experiments gave evidence that moderate prepressing followed by repressing simultaneously applied with solvents is a feasible process for reducing the residual oil in the final cake. In main runs of the experiments the screw press (modified for moderate pressing) was used in both the prepressing and the combined action repressing operations. In the combined action stage the pressure was applied in as short an interval of time as possible after the addition of solvent, and maintained throughout the pressing time. The data obtained indicate that the principle of combined mechanical pressure and solvents is sound.

Homer E. Rea, Jr., was researcher on the project under the supervision of A. Cecil Wamble, manager of the Cottonseed Products Research Laboratory.

Collaborative Research Provides Solvent Extraction Data

In a research study at the laboratory entitled "The Determination of Rate of Extraction of Crude Liquids from Cottonseed Meats with Hexane," two solvent extraction methods were used in providing laboratory data. M. R. Wingard, Blaw-Knox Company, Ann Arbor, Mich., made possible the collaborative research in which experimental results were compared by his concern and the laboratory. S. P. Clark, associate research engineer, conducted the experimentation for the laboratory.

In the experiments a percolation method employing Butt tube extraction was used by Mr. Wingard. The laboratory used a laboratory basket extractor. The flaked cottonseed meats utilized in both experiments were supplied by the laboratory. The comparison of the two extraction methods made possible data of considerable value in the study of the solvent extraction process. Information was obtained on the effects of aging of the flakes as occurred in the course of the experiments.

Moore Is Vice-President Of Agricultural Workers

Walter B. Moore, Dallas, assistant director of the Educational Service, National Cottonseed Products Association, was elected vice-president of the Texas Agricultural Workers Association at its twenty-third annual meeting in Galveston Jan. 13-14.

More than 150 professional workers in agriculture heard authorities and panel discussions on world agricultural problems at the meeting.

John T. Stevens, Kershaw Mills President, Dies

John T. Stevens, whose eightieth birthday Dec. 1, 1949, was the occasion for special tributes from his fellow townspeople in Kershaw, S. C., and his friends throughout the cottonseed oil milling industry, died Jan. 19 at his home from pneumonia which developed after he became ill Dec. 27. Funeral services were held Jan. 20. Mr. Stevens was president of the Kershaw Oil Mills at Kershaw, Lancaster and Marion, S. C., and was active in other business affairs. He had been called "Kershaw's first citizen" because of his civic and philanthropic activities.

ALABAMA GINNERS CONVENTION FEB. 6

Central theme of the meeting, to be held at Huntsville, is the control of cotton insects in 1950. Georgia ginners have been invited to attend for purpose of discussing a merger of the two state associations into a single organization.

Although program plans for the Feb. 6 convention of the Alabama Cotton Ginners' Association are not complete at this time, Lawrence Ennis, Jr., of Auburn, secretary of the association, advises that the central theme of the meeting will the control of cotton insects in 1950.

Mr. Ennis advises that this subject will be discussed in detail by F. S. Arant, head of the department of entomology, and W. A. Ruffin, extension entomologist, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn.

The convention will be held at the Russell Erskine Hotel in Huntsville. Registration will begin at 8 a.m. and the meeting will open at 10 o'clock.

Others who have been invited to appear on the business program include John W. Mann, Marianna, Ark., president of the National Cotton Ginners' Association; Horace Hayden, Oklahoma City, executive vice-president of the national ginners organization; Clifton Kirkpatrick, Memphis, director of field service for the National Cotton Council; Francis L. Gerdes and Chas. A. Bennett, of the U.S. Cotton Ginning and Fiber Laboratory, Stoneville, Miss.; J. C. Oglesbee, Jr., Atlanta, U.S. Extension Service ginning specialist; and Tom Corley, assistant engineer at the Alabama Experiment Station, Auburn.

Mr. Ennis advises that the Georgia Cotton Ginners' Association has been invited to send representatives to the Huntsville meeting for the purpose of discussing the recent proposal that the two associations merge into a single organization.

Other officers of the Alabama Cotton Ginners' Association are Judge Sam High, Ashville, president; and P. M. Lightfoot, Tuskegee, executive vice-president.

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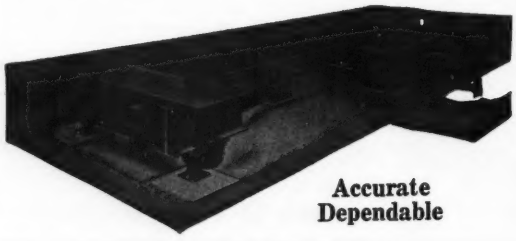

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Storage of Cottonseed

(Continued from Page 31)

and not on micro-organisms growing on the seed.

D. Effect of storage on the oil content. One of the results of the number of mill-scale storage experiments which have been conducted is that there is now available a fairly accurate picture of the storage behavior of the moist cottonseed. For example, it is possible to obtain information from these records as to the effect of storage on the amount of total oil available in the seed. In the last triannual report of this year, it was pointed out that when cottonseed containing 17 percent moisture was stored, there was a slight loss in total oil. This loss was approximately one percent after about 70 days of storage. Compared to the economic loss resulting from formation of free fatty acids in the oils, however, this loss was very low indeed. In the two experiments from which these data were obtained there was in one case an increase of 2½ percent in free fatty acids during the 70 days of storage, and in the other case a rise of a little over five percent in free fatty acids content of the seed.

Significance of Results

With the completion of the present mill-scale test on the storage of cottonseed with chemical treatment, one phase of our research program will have been completed. During this phase, which involved extensive mill-scale experimentation using different methods of applying and handling chemical treatment, a good deal was learned about the behavior of moist, untreated seed. It was found that it was possible, by means of chemical treatment, to completely stop any tendency on the part of the seed to heat. It was also found, however, that there was a slow increase in free fatty acids content in seed which had been cooled and dried after chemical treatment. Although considerable progress has been made in finding chemicals which are cheap and would therefore provide for treatment at a greatly reduced cost, it is felt that it is more important at this time to learn more about the slow rise in free fatty acids which so far has not been completely stopped and to find a means of controlling it.

Such a program involves extensive laboratory investigations to determine the nature of this development of free fatty acids. In connectio with this problem, the work reported in this annual report and reported in greater detail in one of the previous triannual reports on the patterns for the development of free fatty acids is of particular significance. The fact that there is a rapid rise in free fatty acids which may be associated with micro-organism growth and a slow rise in free fatty acid development which occurred in the presence of chemical treating agents at a time when micro-organisms were not growing would seem to indicate that there are at least two mechanisms of formation of free fatty acids. The fact that it is possible to distinguish between these two mechanisms and to set up experiments in the laboratory which will allow one to deal with each of these mechanisms seperately is a great step forward toward the understanding of the problem. It will now be possible to concentrate on the slow increase of free fatty acids and to find a means of stopping it.

A problem which will require addi-

tional attention is the comparison of the behavior of artificially moistened seed as used in the laboratory and naturally moist seed obtained from the gin. Such research will determine the significance of the work done on artificially moist seed by allowing a more intelligent interpretation in predicting the activity of naturally moist seed.

Considerable work must be done in the laboratory on the effect of temperature during chemical treatment and the methods used in lowering the moisture content of moist seed on eventual storage behavior of the seed. It is quite possible that chemical treatment could be made more efficient, thus requiring smaller quantities that cost less if the temperature of the seed during treatment were properly adjusted.

It is thus clear that the next phase of research on the storage of cottonseed must involve concentration on laboratory work in continuation of the developments reported in this report, with particular emphasis on the mechanism of the slow rise in free fatty acids which is not associated with micro-organisms, and its control.

Acknowledgment

In conducting this research the Fellow of the National Cottonseed Products Association has the assistance of and was associated with members of the regular laboratory staff. The Fellow is happy to acknowledge the assistance given in setting up the mill-scale experiment by Fred Andrews and Taylor A. McLemore. The cooperation in this experiment of J. P. Barnett, president; I. M. Hoover, superintendent; and Wales Newby, laboratory director, of Opelousas Oil Mill, Opelousas, La., is gratefully acknowledged. The Fellow was associated with Miss Ruth Mayne in the work involving microbiological determinations and obtained the help of the Analytical and Physical Chemical Division of this laboratory in some of the analyses reported.

Fractionation

(Continued from Page 12)

Ten pilot-plant fractionation runs utilizing differential settling were made to produce meal for nutritional investigations and to develop this fractionation process to pilot-plant scale. The complete engineering evaluation of these runs with flow diagrams is reported elsewhere *(7)*. The conclusions drawn show that on a batch disintegration basis, 50 percent of the available meal can be recovered as low-gland-content fine meal; that the differential settling separation can be satisfactorily conducted either by centrifuge or tank settling; that recovery of the solids fractions can be handled by either centrifugation at 1450 times gravity or by filtration; that the partial pre-extraction of the cottonseed flakes before fractionation is more feasible than fractionation of undefatted flakes; and that the very fine meal discharged with the effluent from the centrifuge recovery of meal is difficult to filter.

Collectively, the findings gave a good basis for planning a "theoretical" or proposed flow diagram and for making a preliminary cost study of a combination screw-press and solvent-extraction-fractionation plant *(3,4)*.

The combination plant requires additional investment over the regular screw-press installation, but the economics of the two processes are comparable.

Problems Under Investigation

The pilot-plant runs, the construction of the flow diagram and the calculations of the cost figures brought out clearly certain outstanding problems which require solutions before the process can be considered for commercial adoption. These problems, presently under investigation, follow.

Feed Flake Preparation. Since the cost survey showed that a partial pre-extraction of cottonseed flakes is preferable before fractionation, experiments were undertaken to produce a flake suitable for both extraction and fractionation. For solvent extraction a flake should have a high percolation rate, a high rate of extractibility, and stability; and for fractionation it should have low moisture and hull contents. The results of testing flakes which were made using various conditions of flake preparation showed that a flake having these properties could be made. Hulling and flaking the seed on a pilot-plant scale at a moisture level so that the meats contained nine percent moisture gave a yield of whole meats of 80 percent with a hull content of four percent. Present investigations indicate that comparable yields of whole meats can be produced with a hull content down to one percent-two percent. Flaking of these whole meats followed by drying to 3.5 percent moisture did not adversely affect the percolation rate, extractibility or stability of the flakes in laboratory tests.

Disintegration and Screening Studies. Although the investigations on a pilot-plant scale showed that yields of only 50 percent are obtainable by the batch disintegration, they indicated that continuous disintegration and screening with recirculation of the coarse fraction would appreciably increase the yield, possibly to the 70 percent obtained on a laboratory

(Continued on Page 39)

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Gin Equipment for Sale

FOR SALE — To be moved 6-80 Lummus outfit complete, with the exception of Murray tramper including iron clad one story building but without power. Consisting of late model swing door press, tramper, condensor, big bur machine and huller cleaner feeders. Price $5,250.00. — Bill Smith, Box 694, Phone 7847, Abilene, Texas.

FOR SALE—50 or more good cotton gins to be moved. Some new three and four years ago. These gins are priced at sacrifice prices because of the drastic acreage cut. Gins worth $50,000 to $75,000 one year ago now priced from $10,000 to $30,000. Have to see these plants to appreciate bargains being offered. If interested call, wire or write—M. M. Phillips, P. O. Box 1288, phones 3-1171 or 3-3914, Corpus Christi, Texas.

FOR SALE—3-80 saw Murray all steel outfit with Mitchell extractor-feeders, Mitchell butane drying system, down packing steel press, with or without Fairbanks-Morse engine. Outfit in excellent operating condition.—B. P. Collier's Gin, Decatur, Ala.

FOR SALE—One L. H. and one R. H. set of 5-80's each Murray gins with couplings, lint flue, and 6" mote conveyors. These gins factory rebuilt last summer, have new ribs, saws and new fronts, used this last season and can now be seen in operation. Good as new. Also 5-80 Continental all steel model "C" brush gins with lint flue. Two 12 section thermo-cleaners. One 2-10' steel bur machine with long and short conveyors and three way by-pass. One 10' steel Murray bur machine. One 10' Continental steel bur machine. One 6 cyl. steel Continental cleaner. And practically any thing else you want.—Bill Smith, Box 694, Phone 7847, Abilene, Texas.

FOR SALE—Complete gin plant, good location in cotton growing community.—Rex Wells, Rosebud, Texas.

EXCELLENT BUY—3-80 saw all steel Gullett gin outfit with down-packing press, multiple extractor feeders, double conveyor distributor, 4-cylinder cleaner over 6-cylinder cleaner with 14-ft. bur machine, 10 shelf tower drier, with new style premix gas burner, seed scales, 2 conveyor lift elevators and Caterpillar D-13000 engine with drive. Contact—M. H. Walker, Route 2, Gaffney, S. C.

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125 hp. 3/60/2300/900 rpm., sq. cage
100 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm., sq. cage
100 hp. 3/60/2300/900 rpm., sq. cage
100 hp. 3/60/2200/900 rpm., sq. cage
100 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm., sq. cage
100 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm., slipring
100 hp. 3/60/220/900 rpm., sq. cage
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FOR SALE—Five-70 saw Murray gin stands with 6" mote conveyor and lint flue, with 5 super Mitchells, drying equipment and conveyor distributor.—W. H. Ritchey, Haslet, Texas.

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FOR SALE—Four stand cotton gin, complete with tools. Can be moved, set up and ginning in six days, $9,500.00. Also, machine, blacksmith and welding shop, complete with lathes, punches, dies, etc., $1,000.00 worth of materials, ½ acre land, residence, warehouse, platform scales, $9,500.00. All located within 80 miles of San Angelo, Texas. Forced to sell on account of health. Gin to be moved if sold separate.—L. Bethel, 7611 Prosper Street, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE — Gullett 4-80 saws, brush stands, Mitchell bur feeders, Stacy drier, all steel bollie extractor. Power by St. Mary's diesel motor hp. 160 steel side swinging doors press. For more information write—Box "IA," care The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, Box 444, Dallas 1, Texas.

FOR SALE — Two standard Mitchell machines pressed steel, flat belt drive, recently reconditioned by Mitchell repairmen. One set of Webb City, truck scales, 22 x 8 ft., wood deck, 20 tons capacity, excellent condition.—C. A. Pruden, Box 67, Brownsville, Texas.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED—80 inch Bauer or Sprout-Waldron attrition mill—direct drive.—Producers Cooperative Oil Mill, Box No. 911, Oklahoma City, Okla.

WANTED—One 8" x 9" four cyl. Twin City engine and one 8" x 9" six cyl. Twin City engine.—W. H. Ritchey, Haslet, Texas.

WANTED — Steel bound up-packing press with tramper, also 22 foot truck scale, all in good condition. Quote price.—Long Mott Gin, Long Mott, Texas.

WANTED—Late model bur machine. Tower drier and Mitchell cleaner.—Drew Cotton Seed Oil Mill, Monticello, Ark.

Personnel Ads

WANTED — Lint stand operator and mechanic. All-year job. Location Texas. — Box "UX", The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas 1, Texas.

POSITION WANTED — Experienced ginner and repair man wants job in Rio Grande valley for coming season. Thirty five years old. Single and sober.—Box 1133 Commerce, Texas.

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FOR SALE—One rebuilt 8" x 9" four cyl. Twin City engine. Sales and service on all sizes of Twin City engines.—Fort Worth Machinery Co., 1123 East Berry, Fort Worth, Texas.

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FOR SALE—100 hp. Westinghouse motor, 2200 volts, 1750 revolutions with starter boxes and cables. One Murray PX steel bound press with steel platform. Steel Hardwicke-Etter 5-drum incline cleaner with by-pass. Equipped to connect Stack dryer.—P. O. Box 204, Georgetown, Texas.

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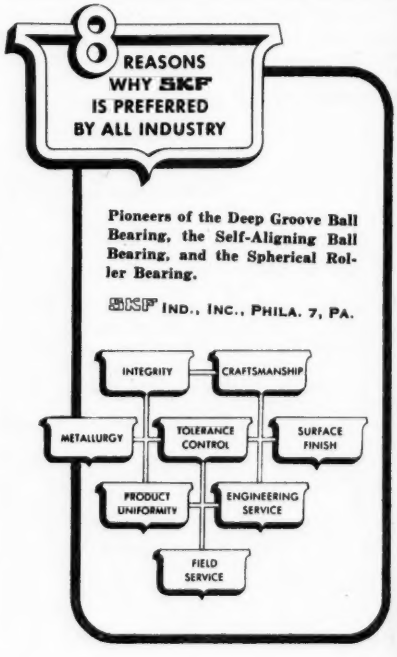
GOVERNMENT type dryers delivered and erected in your gin plant. See advertisement on page 25 this issue.—Service Gin Co., P. O. Box 21, Ville Platte, La.

FOR SALE—One Howe truck scale in perfect condition. Platform is 9 ft. by 22 ft.—Corpus Christi Farmers Gin, Rt. 3, Corpus Christi, Texas.

FOR SALE—One 110 hp. two cylinder Continental diesel engine with air starting devices. Complete with tank and pulleys. Engine in A-1 shape. Will sell real cheap.—J. W. Rains, Grove Oak, Ala.

Dean of Diplomatic Corps

J. KIRBY McDONOUGH, president of The Murray Company of Texas, Inc., became dean of the consular corps at Dallas when his colleague, Lewis Bernays, consul for Great Britain and the United Kingdom, retired recently. Mr. McDonough is consul for Brazil.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New Texas Insect Control Committee Met Jan. 16

The first meeting of a newly appointed special committee set up within the framework of the Insect Control Section of the State-Wide Cotton Committee of Texas was held at Dallas on Jan. 16. Eugene Butler, Dallas, chairman of the Insect Control Section and the new special committee, presided.

Purpose of the committee is to formulate and to put into effect a program for controlling cotton insects in Texas in 1950, in cooperation with state and federal entomologists and educational agencies in the state. The program will be built around the 1950 Guide for Controlling Cotton Insects in Texas.

Mr. Butler pointed out that Texas last year produced the most profitable cotton crop in its history, with income from cotton and cottonseed reaching about $900 million. Even though it was a good year from the standpoint of insect damage, Mr. Butler said Texas lost an estimated $39 million in cotton profits to insects.

Plans call for the establishment of 7-Step Cotton Committees in counties of the state where no such committees now exist and a strengthening of such committees now in operation.

Biggest problem, Mr. Butler pointed out, is to get information on insect control from the county level down to the community and farm level. It is expected that this will be accomplished through county-wide meetings that will be attended by vocational agriculture and veterans teachers and others engaged in farmer education. These people would then take recommendations adopted by the county committees and make them known to farmers in the communities.

County agricultural agents will play an active part in adapting the state guide for controlling insects to county conditions and ginners and oil millers are expected to contribute heavily in the work of making the program effective on the community and farm level.

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CALENDAR

Conventions • Meetings • Events

• **January 30-31, 1950** — Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Skirvin Tower Hotel, Oklahoma City, Okla. Horace Hayden, Oklahoma City, secretary-treasurer.

• **February 6, 1950** — Alabama Cotton Ginners' Association annual meeting. Huntsville, Ala. Lawrence Ennis, Jr., Auburn, Ala., secretary.

• **March 12 - 13, 1950** — Georgia Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Henry Grady Hotel, Atlanta, Ga. Mrs. Doris H. Balsley, Dublin, Ga., secretary.

• **March 13-14, 1950** — National Cotton Ginners' Association annual meeting. Peabody Hotel, Memphis, Tenn. Carl Trice Williams, Jackson, Tenn., secretary-treasurer.

• **April 3-4, 1950**—Valley Oilseed Processors Association annual convention. Hotel Buena Vista, Biloxi, Miss. C. E. Garner, 1024 Exchange Bldg., Memphis 3, Tenn., secretary.

• **April 3-4-5, 1950**—Texas Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Fair Park, Dallas, Texas. Jay C. Stilley, 109 N. Second Ave., Dallas, executive vice-president.

• **May 12-17, 1950**—National Cottonseed Products Association annual convention. The Shamrock Hotel, Houston, Texas. S. M. Harmon, Sterick Bldg., Memphis, Tenn., secretary-treasurer.

• **June 4-5-6, 1950** — Oklahoma Cottonsseed Crushers' Association annual convention. Artesian Hotel, Sulphur, Okla. Horace Hayden, 1004 Perrine Bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla., secretary-treasurer.

• **June 5-6, 1950**—Alabama-Florida Cottonseed Products Association and Georgia Cottonseed Crushers Association joint annual convention. General Oglethorpe Hotel, Wilmington Island, Savannah, Ga. T. R. Cain, 310 Professional Center Bldg., Montgomery, Ala., executive secretary, Alabama-Florida association; J. E. Moses, 522-3 Grand Theatre Bldg., Atlanta, Ga., secretary-treasurer, Georgia association.

• **June 5-6, 1950** — Arkansas - Missouri Ginners Association annual convention, Arlington Hotel, Hot Springs, Ark. J. W. Karsten, Jr., Kennett, Mo., executive vice-president.

• **June 11-13**—Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual convention. Plaza Hotel, San Antonio, Texas. Jack Whetstone, 624 Wilson Bldg., Dallas 1, Texas, secretary.

• **June 19-20, 1950**—North Carolina Cottonseed Crushers Association and South Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association joint convention. Ocean Forest Hotel, Myrtle Beach, S. C.

• **July 27 - 28, 1950** — Cotton Research Congress, eleventh annual meeting. Baker Hotel, Dallas, Texas. Sponsor: State-Wide Cotton Committee of Texas, Burris C. Jackson, Hillsboro, Texas, chairman.

• Feed prices are expected to average a little lower in the 1949-50 season than in the season of 1948-49, due to another record grain crop and lower loan rates on 1949 grain crops.

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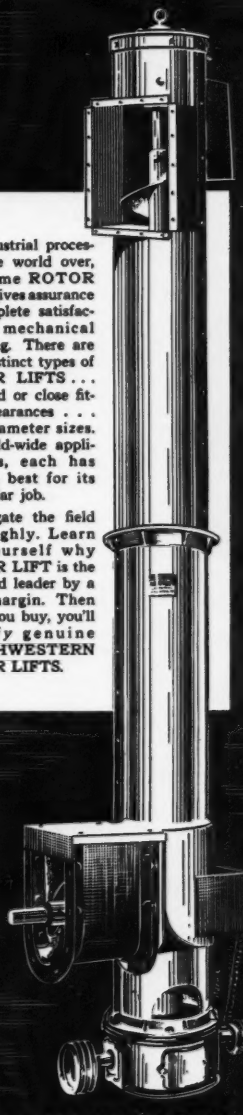

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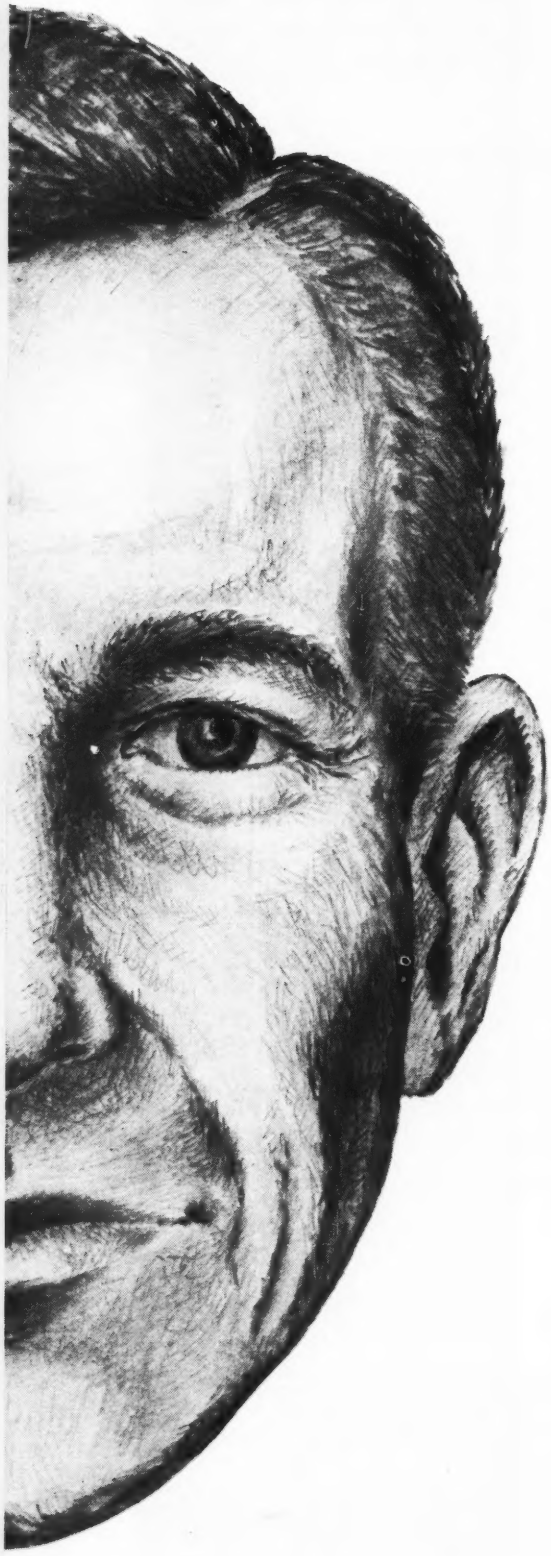

testimonial*

"We would like to inform you of the excellent results we have been receiving since we started our advertising program in The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press. The extent of your coverage in the ginning and oil milling industries has certainly been proven to us. As a result of direct inquiries received, we feel our advertising has MORE than paid for itself."

—E. W. YENZER, Sales Manager,
Hackney Iron & Steel Co., Enid, Okla.

MARKET COVERAGE: Cotton Gins, Oilseed Processing Mills.

READERS: Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Owners, Managers and Plant Superintendents.

AREA SERVED: Cotton Belt from California to the Carolinas; entire Midwestern Soybean Belt.

THE COTTON GIN and OIL MILL PRESS
DALLAS 1, TEXAS

*This is the third in a series of authentic testimonials, telling how "THE PRESS" sells products

Fractionation

(Continued from Page 35)

scale. Present pre-pilot plant studies on a semi-continuous basis utilizing a 20-mesh screen to remove hulls and an 80- or 100-mesh screen to remove the sufficiently disintegrated solids show yields of fine meal up to 62 percent with gossypol contents ranging from 0.04 percent to 0.08 percent depending upon variables such as duration of settling and disintegration periods.

Investigations on a full continuous pilot-plant basis will be conducted when sufficient information has been obtained on the pre-pilot-plant scale.

Product Evaluation. The direction of further pilot-plant process development and the translation of the pilot-plant process to one which could be considered for commercial adoption are greatly dependent upon the appraisal of the products obtainable. The evaluation of these products is under further investigation.

The fine meal product as produced in the pilot plant has been used for preliminary nutritional investigations. Fine cottonseed meals with gossypol contents between 0.01 and 0.05 percent produced from the early fractionation investigation were used for nutritional studies on chick growth *(1)*. Results showed that this fine meal was superior to cottonseed meal produced by hydraulic- and screw-pressing methods and comparable to soybean meal produced by solvent extraction. Quantities of fine meal up to 175 pounds have been submitted to various institutions for nutritional and other investigations. Recently, four quantities of fine meal varying in gossypol content from .06 percent to .28 percent and all of high nitrogen solubility (83 percent) were produced to study the effects of various gossypol levels upon nutritive values. Additional investigations may be required to reduce the free gossypol content of the fine meal fraction to as low as 0.01 percent.

Further investigations required regarding fine meal essentially free of pigment glands include the determination of (a) the nutritional value of the meal for larger animals such as hogs and cattle; (b) the effect of nitrogen solubility upon nutritive value; and (c) the commercial possibilities of protein from the meal.

The coarse meal fraction obtained from the differential settling fractionation process and containing a high concentration of pigment glands may have many possibilities depending upon the value of the products obtainable from this meal. For example, if a use is found for pigment glands, the coarse meal can be subjected to the mixed-solvent flotation process for recovery of the glands; the remaining meal may be suitable for feedstuff. If a use is found for gossypol, this pigment can be obtained possibly by extracting the coarse meal with an organic solvent in which the pigment glands are soluble and the remaining meal again used as feedstuff.

Engineering work is necessary on the continuous drying of both the coarse and fine meal fractions. In addition, the fine meal fraction must be produced in a physical form acceptable for marketing.

Over 100 pounds of pigment glands have been prepared by fractionation and submitted for nutritional, pharmacological, chemical and other investigations such as relating the content of gossypol and gossypurpurin with the toxicity of pigment glands and determining the ef-

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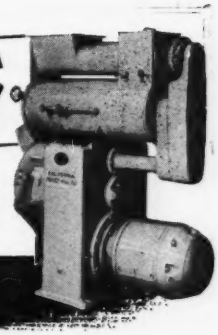

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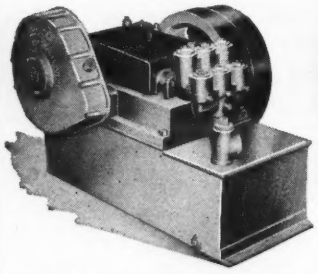

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fect of different processing conditions on the toxicity of cottonseed pigment glands.

A satisfactory analytical method of free gossypol determination has been developed *(5)* with the aid of pigment glands supplied. Requests for pigment glands are still being met for many investigations.

Study of methods of obtaining gossypol from pigment glands is in progress. A larger than laboratory-scale experiment showed that 35 percent of the available gossypol could be obtained from the pigment glands supplied as compared to 50 percent by laboratory methods. Simultaneously with the development of the larger than laboratory-scale method, gossypol is being prepared in sizeable quantities for further investigations by various organizations.

Evaluation of the usefulness and feasibility of production of a fine meal low in gossypol, or a coarse meal fraction having a pigment gland content of 6-10 percent, of the pigment glands, and of the gossypol will govern not only the commercial possibilities of the cottonseed fractionation process but may also be an important economic factor in the complete acceptance of the industrial solvent-extraction process for cottonseed.

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• Some 100,000 acres of woodland, owned mostly by farmers, are devoted solely to growing Christmas trees in the United States.

• Total supplies of meat and fish in 1950 are expected to be larger than in 1949, with considerably more pork, more grain-fed beef and more fish, but perhaps less lamb and mutton.

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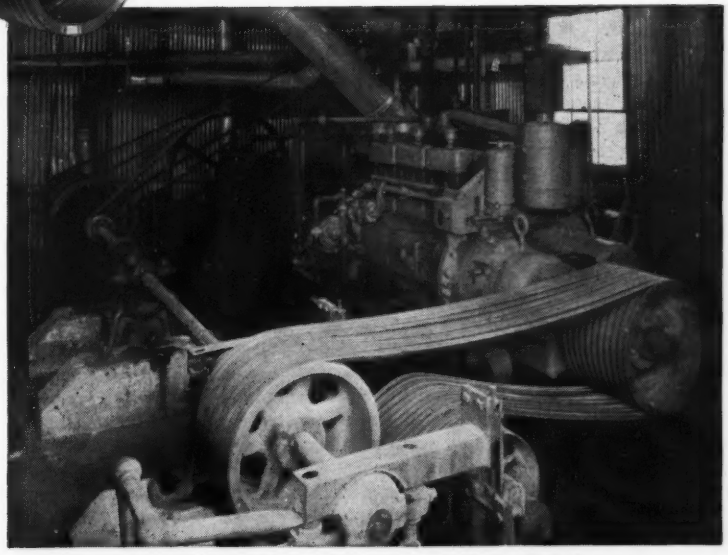
Cylinder Head and Blocks are cast in pairs and are removable for economical low-cost servicing.

Front Power Take-Off for direct drive equips the 1210-12A for easy installation where conditions require opposite rotation or auxiliary drive.

Crankshafts and Connecting Rods are drop-forged steel. Precision-built shell type bearings are replaceable.

Camshafts are of wear-resistant Proferall metal with flame-hardened cams to produce an extremely hard-wearing surface.



MM 1210-12A units furnishing power requirements for the Dockery Gin at Ruleville, Miss.

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EDITORIAL

Comment

NEW PROBLEMS FOR THE GINNER

■ The cotton industry is face to face with the problem of how tc operate profitably under restricted acreage.

Adjustments will not be too painful where reductions are moderate. But if some acreage is not restored to the hardest-hit areas the adjustments will be extremely difficult if not impossible to make.

This problem is serious enough in itself, but it is not the only one to be faced this year. The Government, remember, has a cottonseed parity program. What it will do to the ginner no one can say, for the 1950 program has not been worked out in detail. But last year it brought many ginners, principally in West Texas, face to face with something new and strange. They saw their traditional seed buying and selling routine replaced with a government-controlled procedure that drastically cut their margins on seed.

Ginners everywhere must remember that a similar blow may strike throughout the Belt this year.

Taken together, acreage allotments and the seed parity program pose a big new problem for the ginner. They are a stern challenge to him to adjust himself to the new set of conditions they have brought forth.

The ginner must answer certain questions: Faced with reduced volume this year, can I operate my plant at top efficiency on last year's ginning rate? If the seed parity program narrows my spread on the seed I must handle for the farmer, will last year's ginning rate take care of 1950's labor costs, taxes, depreciation, repair to equipment, purchase of new equipment—and still pay me a fair and reasonable profit? Have I, along with others in the industry, been depending too little on my ginning rate to do the job, or have I depended too much on seed profits to do it?

Mechanical harvesting has already forced the ginner to make big investments in new equipment needed to do an efficient job of ginning for the farmer. The ginner has a big responsibility in helping to carry out the 7-Step Cotton Program; he is expected to, and should, take the lead in the highly important insect control phase of the program. Many ginners aid the farmer in other ways: by handling planting seed; carrying stocks of insecticides and equipment for applying them; furnishing trailers for hauling seed cotton to the gin.

These responsibilities are important and they are expensive to carry out. They can be met only if the ginner operates his plant efficiently and makes a fair and reasonable profit on his year's work.

The ginner must bear in mind that we are not at the end of the research program that is aimed at lowering the farmer's production costs; actually we are only at the beginning of it. Research has already resulted in major improvements in the ginning process; tomorrow it may bring others the ginner must be prepared to adopt if he keeps pace with progress. New and improved machinery is sure to come. It can be bought only with ginning profits.

We are confident the ginner will meet every requirement made of him, but these new problems must be met and overcome. They are here now, and they demand attention. The ginner must examine those problems and determine, in advance of the coming season, whether yesterday's methods are adequate for meeting today's conditions.

•

◆ *"If the programs seriously proposed by the Administration should be adopted, there is danger that the individual, whether farmer, worker, manufacturer, lawyer or doctor, soon will be an economic slave pulling an oar in the galley of the state."*—James F. Byrnes, former Secretary of State.

World Report:

Flaxseed Production Estimates Are Up

World flaxseed production for 1949 is estimated at 138.4 million bushels, about eight percent less than last year's harvest, according to USDA's Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. All North American flaxseed crops are smaller than a year ago, but the decreases are offset to a great extent by increases in Europe, South America and Oceania. Indications are that the Soviet Union has a sizeable increase in both acreage and production.

United States 1949 flaxseed crop is now placed at 43.7 million bushels, and the 1948 estimate has been revised upward to more than 54.5 million bushels. This is the third successive year that the United States has held first place in the production of flaxseed.

Canada's flaxseed estimate is 2.3 million bushels compared with 17.7 million in 1948. Mexican production of 1.8 million bushels is somewhat larger than earlier reports signified, but the 1948 output has been revised downward.

European production, amounting to 9.5 million bushels, is 12 percent greater than in 1948. Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Hungary, The Netherlands and Sweden produced larger flaxseed crops in 1949.

Asia's flaxseed crops are only slightly less than in 1948, with the decrease being in the minor producing countries. India's crop of 17.6 million bushels is the largest since prewar. Pakistan produced 480,000 bushels of flaxseed compared with 520,000 in 1948.

South American flaxseed output in '49, according to a preliminary forecast, is larger than a year ago. The Argentine crop is unofficially estimated at 25 million bushels. Last year's crop was less than 20 million, reflecting drought, heavy abandonment and low yields. Uruguay's 1949 flaxseed production forecast of 3.9 million bushels is unchanged but may be revised downward since acreage is now officially estimated at 457,000 acres, about five percent smaller than reported earlier in the season.

African output is more than double that of 1948. Morocco harvested its second largest flaxseed crop, 2.4 million bushels from 297,000 acres. It is possible that Algeria has a record flaxseed output since acreage is more than four times that of 1948.

Australian plantings are expected to set a new record. An unofficial estimate is 35,000 acres compared with 19,400 in 1948. The increase is in response to the large requirements for linseed oil to be used in the manufacture of paints, varnishes and linoleum.

Two Arizona Counties Off Bollworm List

Maricopa and Pinal Counties, Arizona, were removed from the pink bollworm lightly infested area, effective Jan. 0, Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan has announced. Intensive field surveys and inspections of trash from all gins handling cotton produced in these counties during the last three years failed to reveal any pink bollworm, therefore infestations in these two counties are considered as eradicated.

The February 18th issue will bring you the announcement and introduction of a new Gullett machine - - - for Rough Cotton.

IT'S DIFFERENT! **IT'S NEW!**

IT'S FIELD PROVEN!

It's for you - - - the Ginner with a problem to meet at the gin

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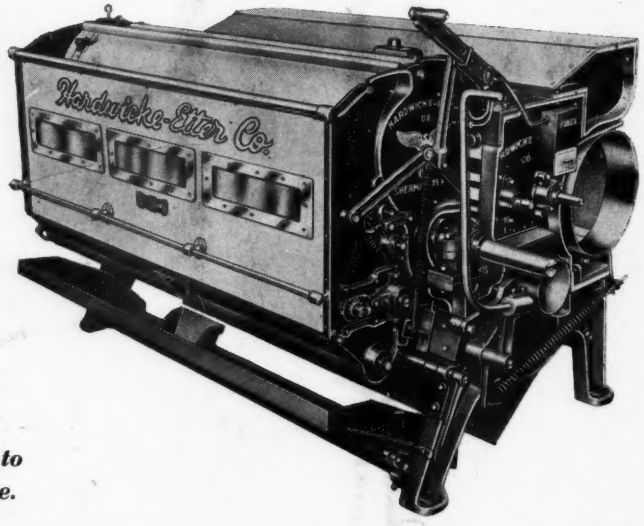
And the many fine features built into the gin which are easily adjusted by the operator, to make the finished bale of greater value



Note the sturdy construction to give long, trouble-free service.

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Lint Cleaners

We are pleased to announce that we will be in position to furnish Lint Cleaners of an improved and thoroughly tested design during 1950.

Our Lint Cleaners, totalling approximately 150 machines, were in operation in all sections of the cotton-growing belt during 1949 ginning season and handled many thousands of bales. Machines placed in use during 1949 and on which certain field changes were made are doing an outstanding job and adding value to cotton processed through these machines. Please consult office nearest you for further information.

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